# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4011. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# THE PETERSBURG LINES

## The Assault by Our Troops on Saturday.

## Desperate Attempt to Carry the Enemy's Position.

## FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT

## The Colored Troops Charged With the Failure.

## The Loss on Both Sides Between Four and Five Thousand.

## A Detailed Sketch of the Whole Matter.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 30—9 o'clock P. M.

After the explosion at an early hour this morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery, and infantry.

The programme was as follows:

The mine was to be exploded at 3 o'clock in the morning; the batteries to open at once along the entire line immediately after the explosion, and the Ninth Corps to make the charge, supported by the Eighteenth Corps, Ayres's division of the Fifth Corps, and the Third Division of the Second Corps.

The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice.

The explosion took place at precisely 4:40 o'clock.

The roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening.

At 5¾ o'clock the charge was made, and the fort, with part of the line each side, was carried in the most brilliant style.

The Second Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time the Colored Division, under the command of Brig.-Gen. White, was pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, and although quite a number kept on advancing, the greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part of them taking refuge in the fort, and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible.

They were rallied, and again pushed forward, but without success, the greater part of their officers being killed or wounded.

During this time they seemed to be without any one to manage them, and finally they fell back to the rear and out of the range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were plowing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers as will be seen by the following figures:

TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES, COLORED.

Fifteen officers killed and wounded; 400 men, including the missing.

TWENTY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES, COLORED.

Eleven officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

TWENTY-SEVENTH U. S. COLORED.

Six officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

TWENTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED.

Eight officers and about two hundred and seventy-five men killed, wounded and missing.

THIRTY-FIRST U. S. COLORED.

Seven officers and about two hundred men killed, wounded and missing.

FORTY-THIRD U. S. COLORED.

Six officers and a large number of men killed, wounded and missing.

THIRTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED.

Several officers and about two hundred and fifty men killed, wounded and missing.

The loss in the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, was very severe, and is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200, while many make the figures larger.

Among those missing I regret to announce the name of Gen. Bartlett. He succeeded in reaching the fort with his command, but having accidentally broken his cork leg he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone. Some 200 men, both black and white, were with him at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's Staff were captured at the same time.

Col. Marshall, commanding the Second brigade of this division was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild, of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, is also reported a prisoner.

Col. Gould, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, lost a leg.

Major Buxton, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, also lost a leg.

Lieut.-Col. Barney, Second Pennsylvania, was wounded.

Major Prescott, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, was killed.

Lieut. Col. Ross, Thirty-first United States Colored, lost a leg.

This division, having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held its position for several hours; but it was finally compelled to fall back, suffering severely while doing so.

The loss in the First and Third Divisions was also severe. The latter have 400 in the hospital.

The Eighteenth Corps occupied a part of the line on the right, but their loss was not very great.

We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle-flags.

All is quiet this morning, (Sunday, the 31st.)

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 1—11 A. M.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says:

"Later advices from the front show that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and that the works taken by our forces were recaptured by the enemy."

We captured five hundred prisoners in the assault.

The loss on both sides was considerable, probably from four to five thousand.

### The Assault—Its Character and Results.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, IN FRONT ARMY OF POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, July 30, 1864.

I am called to the fulfillment of an ungracious task to-night. Instead of success and victory which the morning fairly promised, I have to write of disaster and defeat. To-day's brief history affords another striking proof of the uncertain issues of battle, showing how the shrewdest and most elaborate strategic planning may be completely thwarted by an error or an accident in tactics. To-day's disaster finds solution in the old story that "some one has blundered" in a manner "worse than a crime," but precisely who the blunderer is I do not know, and if I knew it would not devolve upon me at present to tell. A military tribunal must decide that point. Happily, however, the blunder is not irreparable. It fills us with poignant grief and disappointment, necessitates a long interval of delay before future operations, has lost to us the labor of a month's preparation, and, worse than all this, has sacrificed thousands of valuable lives. But the result does not dishearten the Army of the Potomac, and it should not depress the people. The soldiers who fought on Saturday have received the baptism of blood on other fields, and know how to bear reverses manfully, as they bear successes modestly. They bate not a jot of heart or hope, and they only ask as the lesson to the country from to-day's mishap, that their thinned ranks shall be promptly reinforced. The army is still unfaltering in its faith, and will try and try again until the day of decisive victory.

With so much by way of exordium, I shall attempt to give, as clearly as I may, an account of the battle, in summarizing in the first place, the relative positions of the opposing armies, the object sought to be gained by the attack, and the admirable strategic devices of the past few days.

With the passage of the James was exhausted all possibilities of a movement by the left flank, with Richmond as the objective point. Nothing, therefore, remained to Gen. Grant but to assault the rebel lines in front of him at Petersburgh. The past six weeks have been devoted to preparation for this assault. From day to day, by the aid of the shovel and the pick, our lines have been insidiously advanced by zig-zags and covered ways, until the outlying pickets of both armies have scarcely averaged 500 yards' distance between them. Along portions of the line, the interval between the rifle-pits was scarcely 150 yards. The ground over which our advances have been made, is itself a series of natural fortifications, adding vastly to the difficulty of taking possession of it. Perhaps your readers will form a more perfect opinion of its features, if I tell them that it very much resembles Greenwood Cemetery in its profile. There are similar hills and eminences, sloping more or less precipitously into ravines which intersect at every conceivable angle, and many of the elevations are thickly wooded. Over ground of this impracticable nature our men have sturdily fought and dug their way, driving the enemy before them, *until only one hill remained for them to take* to place our guns in a position commanding at easy range the town of Petersburgh. It is known as Cemetery Hill. Its crest, frowning with guns, is not more than 800 yards distant from our advanced works, and its gently-sloping sides are welted with long rows of earthworks, pitted with redoubts and redans, and ridged with serried salients and curtains and all the skillful defences known to skillful military engineers.

The vital importance to us of this point will readily be admitted. To gain it by direct assault must necessarily cost many lives, but to gain it in the cheapest manner gave occasion for the display of that high strategy of which Gen. Grant has long since proved himself the master. Therefore, it was that on Tuesday night last the Second Corps, under Gen. Hancock, and two divisions of cavalry under Gen. Sheridan, and another division under Gen. Kautz, crossed the James River for the purpose of engaging the enemy, who, misled by some preliminary operations of Gen. Foster's command at Deep Bottom, and of a portion of the Nineteenth Corps at Strawberry Plains a mile below—hal a day or two earlier heavily reinforced the troops in the vicinity of Malvern Hill. The demonstration here had precisely the effect which Gen. Grant desired. Fearing a serious attack, Lee dispatched a column, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, from before Petersburgh, and the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond was kept busy on Friday and Friday night in transporting the troops. To keep up the rebel General's delusion, an immense train of more than 400 empty covered wagons, mainly the transportation of the Sixth Corps, crossed the Appomattox on Friday in broad daylight, in full view of the rebel signal lookouts at Bermuda Hundred, as if destined for the army at Deep Bottom. But on Friday night, as the rebels were hurriedly taking possession of their new line, the Second Corps and the cavalry were quietly withdrawn with an additional facility for rapid movement in a third pontoon bridge laid across the James in the afternoon. By daylight this morning, these troops were nearly all in position to coöperate with the remainder of the army in the attack. The strategy was, therefore, perfect, and no share of the reverse can be attributed to failure in this part of the programme.

All these stratagems, too, were conducted with such secrecy, that information of their precise bearing was narrowed down to the circle of the Corps Commanders. Until late on Friday night, few persons in the army were disposed to believe differently from what Gen. Lee suspected, viz.: that a movement upon Richmond was intended from the north side of the James, and were only undeceived when, at one o'clock this morning, the troops were got into position for the assault.

The tactics of the movement were under Gen. Meade's direction. His arrangement of troops and order of battle was as follows: The Eighteenth Corps (Gen. Ord) was withdrawn on Thursday morning from its position on the extreme right, resting on the Appomattox, (being relieved by Mott's division of the Second Corps,) and massed in rear of the Ninth Corps, (Burnside's,) the centre of our line, in front of which the attack was to be initiated. The extreme left held by the Fifth Corps, (Warren's,) was to be in readiness to advance as soon as Burnside pierced the works in front of him. Collaterally, but in unison with the advance of the infantry, every piece of siege artillery posted along the line was ordered to open simultaneously upon the enemy at a given signal made by the explosion of a mine containing eight tons of powder, which was placed directly beneath the rebel battery which Burnside was to assault. Not only were the siege pieces to open a fierce fire, but all the field artillery which could be got into position after the opening of the battle was to advance as opportunity offered, and bring their batteries into play. Upon this awful fire of heavy guns it was natural that great stress should be placed, in the expectation that the shock of its suddenness would have a demoralizing effect, and so make the way of the infantry easier. So far all was well arranged; success was promising, and much confidence was felt in the result.

The time fixed for the assault was 3½ o'clock, when, without any moon, an almost Cimmerian darkness, would effectually shut out from the enemy the unavoidable stir and bustle of the troops as they got into position. But just here the first misfortune of the day occurred. Upon attempting to fire the mine the fuse or slow-match failed, and another was tried, I am told, with a similar result. The third fuse was successful in its mission, but the hour's delay had made it broad daylight, and, in consequence, the enemy's suspicions were aroused, (at least along a portion of his front,) and we were robbed of the advantage of a surprise.

This was a very great misfortune. The army felt it to be such as they stood in suspense and silent impatience in the cold gray of the morning, crouching on their arms. Of the effect of the explosion you have been already apprised. The mine has been talked of in the army for weeks, but only talked of with bated breath, although whisperings concerning it have been wafted over from the rebels. Clearly they did not know its precise locality, and few on our side, I suspect, were any wiser. It has been tacitly acknowledged as an improper subject for conversation, and the most curious have appeared to feel the propriety of checking themselves. The noise of the explosion was a dull, rumbling thud, preceded, I am told, by a few seconds swaying and quaking of the ground in the immediate vicinity. The earth was rent along the entire course of the excavation, heaving slowly and majestically to the surface, and folding sideways to exhibit a deep and yawning chasm, comparable, as much as anything else, to a river gorged with ice, and breaking up under the influence of a freshet. But there was a grander effect than this observable also. Where the charge in the burrow was heaviest, directly under the rebel work, an immense mass of dull red earth was thrown high in air, in three broad columns, diverging from a single base, and, to my mind, assuming the shape of a Prince of Wales' feather, of colossal proportions. Those near the spot say that clods of earth weighing at least a ton, and cannon, and human forms, and gun-carriages, and small-arms were all distinctly seen shooting upward in that fountain of horror, and fell again in shapeless and pulverized atoms. The explosion fully accomplished what was intended. It demolished the six-gun battery and its garrison of one regiment of South Carolina troops, and acted as the wedge which opened the way to the assault. Our men were to rush through this breach, and so beyond upon the second line of works which crown the crest of Cemetery Hill, thus compelling the enemy to evacuate the first line, or, what was more probable, to surrender under the fire of our artillery.

The awful instant of the explosion had scarcely passed when the dull morning air was made stagnant by the thunder of our artillery. From ninety-five pieces, niched in every hillside commanding the enemy's position, there belched out sheets of flame and milk-white smoke, while the shot and shell sped forward, screeching, howling, rumbling like the rushing of a hundred railroad trains. But why attempt to give an idea of such indescribable and awful sound? The sudden transition from utter silence to fiercest clamor was terrible. So the rude combat raged without sign of slackening for two long hours. At first the enemy was slow in replying to our fire, but gradually their pieces were brought into action, and in less than half an hour banks of angry smoke partially veiled the scene from both sides.

In accordance with the plan of battle, the First Division of the Ninth Corps (Ledlie's) was made the assaulting column. Gen. Ledlie formed his troops in three lines of battle, having each a front of about six hundred. The Second Brigade of this division (Col. Marshal) led the assault, followed by the First Brigade, (Gen. W. F. Bartlett,) and the third line made up of the Third Brigade (Col. Gould's.) The left of Ledlie's division was supported by Brig.-Gen. Hartraufft's brigade of the Third Division (Wilcox's) and its right by Gen. Griffin's brigade of Potter's division. The Fourth Division of the Ninth Corps (all negroes) was posted directly in rear of the assaulting column, to press forward whenever practicable. The Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery were the first to enter the breach made by the explosion. They bounded forward at the word, in the midst of the shock of the artillery, through the dense clouds of flying dust, and clambering over the debris, found themselves violently pushed down into the yawning crater. The sight which there met them must have been appalling. Bodies of dead rebels crushed and mangled out of all resemblance to humanity, writhing forms partly buried, arms protruding here and legs struggling there—a very hell of horror and torture, confined to a space 50 feet in length and half as many wide. But the time was not favorable to the play of humane promptings. This chaos of mangled humanity mixed with debris of implements and munitions of war must be unheeded. Enough for the storming party to do was found in exhuming two pieces of rebel cannon with their caissons, and, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, turning these guns upon the enemy, who was throwing into the crater a shower of shells and minie balls from the hill beyond, and from points on either side, which they still held on this first line. Getting these pieces into position promptly, and under cover of their fire, the assaulting column was reformed, and at the word of command dashed forward once more to storm the crest of the hill. It was a task too great. They gallantly essayed it, and nearly gained the summit, subjected all the time to a withering fire, which increased in fierceness at every step, until they became the centre of a converging storm of shot and shell. Attacked on the right flank and the left flank, in front and rear, they were compelled to fall back to the partial protection of the crater, leaving their course thickly strewn with the dying and the dead.

The colored troops, upon the heels of this repulse, were ordered to charge, and they moved out gallantly. A hundred yards gained and they wavered. Then the Thirty-ninth Maryland Regiment, which led, became panic-stricken and broke through to the rear, spreading demoralization swiftly. Their officers urged them, entreated them, threatened them, but failed to rally them, and, the mass, broken and shattered, swept back like a torrent into the crater which was already choked with white troops. The confusion, incident to this wholesale crowding and crushing of the negroe soldiers into the ranks of the white troops, very nearly caused the panic to spread. Had such been the result, it might have been fortunate, and many a brave fellow who afterwards fell, might have escaped his fate. But at the moment the rebel fire, which had been murderously directed upon the place, materially slackened, and the white soldiers recovered their stamina. Our lines were once more straightened, and just in time to check an impetuous charge, which was afterwards repeated, and with a similar result of heavy loss to the assailants.

So the morning waned. It became apparent, doubtless, that the position gained could not be held without more sacrifice of life than could well be afforded at this time. At any rate, this seems a fair inference, or the other corps would have been ordered to advance upon those portions of the first line still held by the enemy, and, as far as I can ascertain, no such order was given. On the contrary, about noon the order was given to retire—a matter not easy of execution, as to gain our works an open space must be traversed, over which one man in every twenty was sure to be brought down by the cross-fire which swept the spot.

I omitted to say that when the negro division advanced to the charge, they were supported on the right of the Prince George Court-house Road by Turner's division of the Tenth Corps, which gallantly advanced a long way beyond the spot where the negroes broke, and strove unavailingly to breast the storm of their retreat. The list of casualties in this division was heavy. I forward the names of those in hospital.

The losses on both sides, considering the numbers engaged, were very severe. The wounded in the hospitals are more than one thousand. Probably 1,600 were taken prisoners, and the killed would swell the list materially.

The losses in Ledlie's Division are roughly put at from 1,200 to 1,500, though there are no correct means of getting at the facts as yet; competent judges say that the day's operations has cost us between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

The negro division alone lost fifty-three officers.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. Bartlett was taken prisoner. He lost a leg at Port Hudson, and his artificial limb was broken by a mass of earth while he lay in the crater, rendering him unable to move, and his men could not bring him off except at the risk of certain death.

Among the casualties I find the following officers: Capt. Howe, Inspector-General of the First Brigade, killed; Major Barton, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, seriously wounded; Capt. Blanchard, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, badly wounded; Col. Gould, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, wounded; Col. Weld, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, wounded; Capt. E. L. Dresser, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, killed.

H. J. W.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 1.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Great disgust is expressed by the authorities at the highly colored dispatches published in the extras of yesterday morning, regarding the engagement of Saturday before Petersburgh. It is felt that such reports do infinite damage to the Union cause, as the reaction of despondency is always proportionate to the undue hopes excited.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURGH.

Burning of Chambersburgh by the rebels, which contrasts so markedly with the respect for private property shown during the previous invasions of the loyal States is stated by those who claim to know the spirit of rebel leaders to mark the initiation of a policy of bitter retaliation. This view is confirmed by the testimony of Col. Jaques, to whom Jeff. Davis declared a fixed purpose of spreading fire and sword into the Northern soil.

THE FAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The failure in the late attack on Petersburgh, which it is feared will have the effect to intermit large military operations in Virginia for some time, once more centres the main interest of the war in the military situation before Atlanta. It is obvious that when this point is once gained and securely intrenched, there will be a considerable disposable force available for operations in Eastern quarters.

GEN. GRANT'S CONFIDENCE.

It is understood that Gen. Grant still expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to take Richmond.

RUMORED REBEL MOVEMENTS.

We have once more, to-night, rumors of the movement of rebel columns into Maryland and Pennsylvania, which is probably nothing more than small raiding parties. It is not improbable that the rebels will this summer make a movement in force across the Potomac, and that the main battle of the campaign may be fought on Northern soil. But the time for the execution of such a project, if entertained, has not yet arrived.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decision in reference to printed bill-heads, printed cards and printed circulars, has just been issued from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The act of June 30, under the 94th section, provides that on printed bill-heads, printed cards and printed circulars a duty of five per cent. shall be levied, assessed and collected. As the law is particular in enumerating these three different kinds or specimens of job printing, without reference to any other, the inference is clear that all articles of job printing not included under either the head of bill-heads, cards or circulars, are exempt from tax. Bill-heads can refer only to the printed headings used by merchants, manufacturers and others in rendering accounts of goods or services, &c., and does not refer to printed headings of official or other letter paper. Printed cards include cards of business and cards of civility, railway tickets and checks, tickets for theatres, concerts, exhibitions, shows, &c., whether printed on pasteboard, cardboard, card paper, or any other kind of paper. Printed circulars include not only circulars intended to be sent through the mails, but also printed notices, programmes, posters, etc., whether circulated through the mails or by carriers, or posted upon the streets or highways, in stores, hotels, inns or taverns, or in any other public place.

Acting Commissioner Rollins has decided that the ninety-ninth section of the Revenue Act, levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, &c., does not apply to subscriptions received by National Banks designated as fiscal agents of the Government for the new loan of 7-30 Treasury notes.

THE RESERVE CORPS.

Col. Farnam, late of Army of the Potomac, has been appointed a Colonel in the Reserve Corps. There are but twenty-four Colonels in this corps, and the appointment of Col. Farnam is the worthy reward of three years of active service, in which he has won an honorable record, and honorable wounds. Great care is exercised in the appointment of officers in his command, as it is designed to make it an élite corps.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES TO THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is engaged to-day in opening the annual bids for the supply of material for the navy-yards throughout the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

GEN. BURNSIDE WOUNDED.

The *Evening Star* says that Gen. Burnside was slightly wounded while endeavoring to rally the negro troops on Saturday.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. CURTIN.

Col. Curtin, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, is reported killed on Saturday morning.

DEATH OF GEN. SHERMAN'S FATHER.

The father of Gen. Sherman died in this city last week.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Harder* arrived this morning with 340 sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at City Point.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* has also arrived, bringing up 430 men and 37 officers from the same Point.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The receipts for the 7-30 loan to-day were $1,506,800, making a total for four days of $4,875,950, or over one million dollars per day. Only the nearest points have yet been heard from, nor have any reports been received as yet from the West.

MAILS FOR THE WEST GULF SQUADRON.

The United States supply steamer *Bermuda*, will leave Philadelphia on the 11th of August, with the mails for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; and all letters for that squadron will go by her.

# THE REBEL RAID.

## Details of the Burning of Chambersburgh.

## ATROCIOUS CONDUCT OF THE REBELS.

## General Averill's Victory at McConnellsburgh.

## Retreat of the Enemy From the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1.

It appears that a heavy force of the enemy crossed to this side of the Potomac on Friday, at Williamsport. Their whereabouts has not yet transpired here. The force under McCausland crossed the Potomac at Spring Run Ford, and are only a feinting party.

The town meeting just closed at this place was a large and enthusiastic one. Gov. Curtin presided. After eloquent speeches by distinguished citizens, committees were appointed in each Ward to solicit and receive subscriptions. Ten thousand dollars in cash were raised while the meeting was in progress. Gov. Curtin tendered his check for his quarter's salary amid great cheering.

G. F. W.

### The Burning of Chambersburgh—Brutality of the Rebels.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31, 1864.

As you have already learned, by telegraph, the grand tableaux of the present operations in Pennsylvania has been performed, and the beautiful little town of Chambersburgh is in ashes. Like the burning and devastation of dwellings in Maryland during the late raid into that State, the vandalism of burning some three hundred houses was performed under written orders from Gen. Lubal Early. The most inveterate Copperhead cannot assume that it was done as an act of retaliation, for among all the various and successful raids made by our daring cavalry Generals, we have yet to learn that any of them performed as barbarous and brutal an act as the wholesale destruction of the dwellings of innocent and helpless women and children. The burning of Chambersburgh adds another item to the long list of reprisals yet to be dealt out to the rebel hordes, who have so persistently menaced the liberty of the hapless inhabitants of the Border States.

One would almost imagine himself once again among the savages on the frontier during the early days of our country, when he reads of the brutality and utter disregard of all merciful feelings, so glaringly displayed in yesterday's proceedings. It is to be hoped that a final and bloody reckoning will be dealt out to the reckless and abandoned invaders, who, disclaiming the practice of their boasted precepts of "chivalry," so brutally apply the torch, and render homeless three thousand helpless citizens.

I have been led into making these remarks after hearing the account of an eye witness of the burning and devastation of the town of Chambersburgh. It appears that early on the morning of yesterday a force of some five hundred mounted infantry, under the immediate command of Gen. McCausland, entered Chambersburgh first firing a few shells over the town by way of intimidation, and presented a written demand, signed by Gen. Early, for $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks, under a threat of burning the town should a non-compliance be the result of the negotiation (?) Subsequent events have proved that this alternative was only a sham, but the citizens of that gallant little town deserve the thanks of the entire Union for their heroic and persistent refusal to accede to the preposterous demand of the rebel chieftain, (I believe that is the title with which the South distingnish the ruffian leaders who do their guerrilla, work.)

All things go to show that the rebels, failing to draw this determined and successful Grant—who, mastiff like, has closed his sharp and powerful teeth upon the very throat of the rebellion—from his master position in front of Petersburgh, did determine to execute dire and fearful vengeance upon the innocent and totally unprepared citizens of Chambersburgh. After the farce of negotiations were over the rebels quickly sprang to their allotted tasks Without giving the terrified and awe-stricken women and children an opportunity to save even a change of clothing, they fired the town in over fifty places, and thus destroyed upward of three hundred houses in the very centre of the town, including all the public buildings, banks, stores and hotels, comprising full two-thirds of a town of six thousand inhabitants. And in a few short hours, a large number of citizens were reduced from comparative competence to absolute poverty.

A large number of families lost everything, even their bedding and personal apparel, barely rescuing that they happened to have on their persons. The entire loss will largely exceed $2,000,000. Every hotel in the place was consumed, with their entire and valuable contents. All the drug stores, every physician's office, with all the drugs, were burnt. As a fit finale to this wholesale and fiendish act of wanton destruction, all the public as well as the private libraries were fired.

Strange to say, only one of the many handsome churches was destroyed, and that was the Associate Reformed, on Second-street. The bank was burned, and with it the academy; the railroad warehouses were also burned, but the depot itself escaped, and no material injury was done to the track.

Eyster's flouring mills, Lockbent & Houser's mills were burned, and several large breweries and other valuable manufactories were destroyed. I have no space for a further enumeration of the items in this wholesale destruction of the town; besides, you will receive through the agents of the Associated Press a full and accurate list of the losses sustained by the inhabitants.

The scene, as described by my informant, must have been a terrible one. Helpless and frantic women filled the burning streets, their shrieking children clinging to the skirts, and neither knowing where to fly for shelter, or who to look to for protection, all the while the crackling flames, hissing and roaring, driving them before them as chaff before the wind. Husbands, fathers, brothers, lovers, rushed—half crazed—hither and thither, incapable of defending their property and only anxious to secure the safety of their loved ones. Who can tell of the horrors of that terrible scenes; my pen refuses to transcribe the words with which I would feebly portray the agony of that hour.

The number of persons rendered houseless will not fall far short of 2,500, and so rapid and thorough was the work of destruction performed that nearly all of this immense number of sufferers have lost their all. In many instances citizens were dispossessed of their watches, personal ornaments and pocket-books by the rebel soldiers. Many of the women and children are without a covering to their heads, much less a change of clothing. Terrible destitution will be the result, unless speedy and generous relief is afforded by those removed from the immediate scene of the invasion. Let the loyal people of the North come forward and replace, in a measure, the loss of these unfortunate citizens.

At this late hour of writing, it is understood that the rebels have evacuated the town, and that Gen. Averill is, at last, in vigorous pursuit of the enemy. Great strictures are being made upon the conduct of the military authorities for so utterly abandoning the devoted town, but with what truth I am not at present in a position to determine. Certain it is that some mismanagement has occurred, whose, it will require time to disclose.

I will endeavor to follow up our army, and glean more and fuller details of the raid.

G. F. W.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Aug. 1.

Reports from Gettysburgh and Emmettsburgh represent that a panic exists there and throughout the region of the country, and the people are sending off their stock and valuables, and are hurrying along the pike in crowds, believing that the rebels are approaching in large force.

This morning's train from Frederick came in as usual, and brings the report that great excitement prevails there on account of Hunter's order for the expulsion of the Southern sympathizers beyond our lines.

The train from Sandy Hook arrived this morning. There were no rebels on the road.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet on Tuesday, Aug. 9, to devise means to make the military powers of the State immediately available for State and National defence.

Information has been received here that a rebel cavalry force is proceeding in the direction of Bedford, Penn.

Gen. Cadwallader, in command of the defences, has arrived here and opened an office in the capitol building.

Capt. C. N. Turnbull, of the United States Engineer Corps, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making surveys, with a view to the defence of the Susquehanna River at the various fords between this city and the bay.

Positive information has reached here that the rebels are retiring from the direction of Bedford Springs, out of the State. Maj.-Gen. Couch is to-day in the western part of the State, making a reconnoisance of the defences on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. Before proceeding directly to Pittsburgh, he examined several points along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and gave important directions for covering the border of the counties along the Maryland line in that direction.

Maj.-Gen. Cadwallader is in temporary command of the forces and fortifications in the eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating the most active measures to meet any emergency that may occur. The railroad between this point and Hagerstown is now open, and trains have been leaving on their regular morning and noon time.

The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburgh is now positively known actually to have consisted of three companies, in the aggregate numbering but *two hundred and eight men!* They occupied the town but two hours. On their first entering they gave the people three hours' time to move the women and children, but before an hour had expired the fiends had fired the town. The inhabitants have found shelter with the farmers along the different roads leading from Chambersburgh.

A dispatch just recived here, states that Gen. Averill had come up to the raiders eight miles south of McConnellsburgh, and whipped them handsomely. At the latest accounts they were retreating in the direction of Hancock, with Averill in pursuit.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 1.

All the accounts received here indicate that the anxiety and alarm of the people at Gettysburgh and vicinity is entirely groundless. It is believed here that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac. This is uncertain, however.

# FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

### A Congratulatory Address by Gen Thomas—Changes in the Fourth Army Corps.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, July 31.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas, commanding the army of the Cumberland, has issued the following interesting circular to the army near Atlanta:

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 26, 1864.

The Major-General commanding the army congratulates the troops upon the brilliant success attending the Union army in the late battles. In the battle of the 20th instant, in which the Twentieth Corps, one division of the Fourth Corps and part of the Fourteenth Corps were engaged. The total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three. In front of the Twentieth Corps there were put out of the fight, 6,000 rebels, 563 of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250. The second division of the corps repulsed seven different assaults of the enemy with light loss to themselves, and which must have swelled the number of dead buried by the rebels to beyond 300. We also captured seven stand of colors. No report has been received of the part taken in the battle by the Fourteenth Corps. In the battle of the 22d inst., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was three thousand five hundred, and ten pieces of artillery. The rebel loss in prisoners captured was three thousand two hundred. The known dead of the enemy in front of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and one division of the Seventeenth Corps, was two thousand one hundred and forty-two. The other divisions of the Seventeenth Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before they fell back, and which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least three thousand. The latest report states we buried over three thousand two hundred rebels killed in the fight. There were captured from the enemy in this battle eighteen stands of colors and five thousand stands of arms.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.

W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

THE BATTLE OF THE 22D.

The battle of the 22d was a flank attack of the enemy upon our left. During that attack the Seventeenth Corps was crumbled up; but not until it had repulsed several of the desperate charges of the rebels, and afforded time for Logan, who temporarily succeeded McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee, to face about and repel the assaults made on him. Our correspondents with that army states that the rebels were driven back to their last line of works around the city.

THE AFFAIR OF THE 28TH.

The battle of the 28th inst. was an assault in force on the Fifteenth corps, and appears to have resulted in as complete a defeat of the rebels as that of the 22d. Six hundred and forty-two dead rebels were buried by our forces after that battle.

The report of the wounding of Gen. Stephen Lee is not confirmed, nor is it positively known that his forces have as yet reached Atlanta.

Gen. Stanley succeeds Gen. Howard in command of the Fourth Corps. Gen. Howard has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of Gen. McPherson, killed.

Gen. Hooker passed through this city en route for the North this morning. It is here understood that he leaves Sherman's command to enter upon other duties elsewhere, and that Gen. Rosseau succeeds him as the commander of the Twentieth Corps.

### From Fortress Monroe—Interview between the President and Gen. Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 31.

The steamer *Andrew Harder*, with 340 wounded officers and soldiers, arrived this morning from City Point, and left immediately for Washington.

Gen. Grant arrived from the Army of the Potomac at 9 A. M., and President Lincoln from Washington at 10. They both embarked on the steamer *Baltimore*, and after going in the direction of Cape Henry, turned their course to Norfolk, evidently avoiding any interruption during their interview.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the President and Gen. Grant returned. The President shortly after left for Washington, and the General went up the James.

Two rebel prisoners escaped from Fort Delaware, and were recaptured this morning near Norfolk.

There has been no further news by the arrivals to-day, from City Point.

## THE FARCE AT NIAGARA.

### The Characters in the Farce—Sanders, Holcomb, Clay, Thompson—End of the Farce—What Did it Mean—Its Significance—The Rebellion Falling to Pieces.

THE BEECHES, Friday, July 22, 1864.

Oh! for another ALEXANDER POPE! Is there no satirist in our country to paint the follies of the day? Did ever the world produce finer subjects of satire than is now to be found, from the dignitaries at Washington in the tragedy of war to the puppets at Niagara in the farce of peace? Oh that some one

> "Wad the giftie gie us
> To see oursel'es as ithers see us."

Was there ever a farce so complete as that which the Hon. GEORGE SANDERS, with the aid of the Hon. HORACE GREELEY performed at the rapids of Niagara? If the managers of the theatre fail to dramatize it they will lose a great opportunity. First, we have the *dramatis personæ*, which every bill of the day presents us. They are not common characters by any means. Foremost, and no doubt the principal writer of the play, is GEORGE N. SANDERS, the Kentucky bloviator, entirely inimitable in his line. He was well known on the Ohio, and ought to be in New-York. He was understood to be the getter up of the Ostend farce, in which BUCHANAN and that poor Frenchman from Louisiana, (Minister to Spain,) were made so rediculous. He has been one of the rebel agents in Europe. The next is a graver, a wilier player upon the public boards. Mr. JAMES P. HOLCOMB was born in Virginia, but lived many years in the West, and was a lawyer in Cincinnati. He returned to Virginia, was made Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, where he was several years employed in teaching the rank political heresies of CALHOUN to the young men of the South. He has been one of the worst and most malicious of the conspirators against the peace and integrity of the country. He sees the Confederacy tumbling into ruins, and the University about to tumble after it; for, we cannot suppose that such a nursery of treason will be allowed to pursue its career, after the supremacy of the Government is established. He is one of the "rats" who has sense enough to see that his ship is sinking.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, is one of the very meanest of those mean conspirators who helped DAVIS, TOOMBS & Co. to set up their Confederacy of Treason, Slavery and Crime. JACOB P. THOMPSON was one of the Secretaries of BUCHANAN, who rivaled FLOYD in infamy, and surpassed him in meanness. These were the *dramatis personæ* at the Clifton House, while on the other side of the roaring Niagara our amiable and renowned GREELEY sat at the International, to receive the propositions of these inimitable knaves. He seems to be all unconscious of the high honor bestowed upon him by these virtuous and high-minded representatives of rebels and pirates. They are very polite. They signify an anxious desire for peace. They are particularly anxious to rescue their pirate friends from their present uncomfortable and dangerous position. Mr. G. is willing, as everybody knew he was, to forward so pure, so amiable, so benevolent an enterprise, as saving these pirates from their well-earned halters. Such are the actors in the farce, and we see at once, they are none of the common herd, the *profanum vulgus*, but of the genuine stock of Southern bragadocias; the bloviators of the Confederacy; hardly surpassed by HENRY FOOTE and BOB TOOMBS.

We now come to the materials of the farce. The Hon. HORACE GREELEY forwards their honorable desires. At this period of the proceeding, Mr. LINCOLN appears on the stage with a *billet doux* addressed, "*To whom it may concern.*" Well, it concerns the whole audience, so it is just read out. Mr. LINCOLN says to whomsoever it may concern, that the gentlemen rebels may negotiate for peace, *just when they come back into the American Union and abolish Slavery totally.* This reminds me of old HAYS, who addressed a mob from the City Hall steps, "Gentlemen blackguards—go home, or I'll make you." He closed the mob, and Mr. LINCOLN closed the farce. Now, what did these men mean? They profess to be disappointed, and utter a whining lament over their failure. That is mere pretence. They know—if not impenetrable blockheads—that this nation will never make peace with them, but on terms of *unconditional submission.* The whole territory of the United States must be restored intact; the rebel arms must be laid down; Slavery must be destroyed, and the leaders either punished here or exiled from the country. What, then, was the meaning of this fictitious embassy? It had two or three very significant points. It contains a moral which timid people and speculators might profit by. In the first place, taken in connection with several other signs, it means that *the rebels are thoroughly convinced they cannot stand much longer.* This comes out in various ways; and a recent article from the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, as well as declarations of rebel officers, proves conclusively that they have no longer any hopes of success. They have no faith that Richmond can stand any considerable time. They know that Georgia cannot be saved; and they *know* what our people seem still to doubt—that *they have no more men to put into the field—no more resources to exhaust.* LEE'S army is being continually exhausted, JOHNSTON'S army is nearly destroyed, and the late *raid* in Maryland, is a loss, rather than a gain to them. The partizan corps of MORGAN and FORREST are broken up, and every thread on which the rebels can hang a hope is broken. Is not this the truth? It is true, that they will hold out, while they can keep an organized force in the field; but, when they are once broken up, they go at once altogether. It will be a final explosion. Hence it is that these and other rebel emissaries are endeavoring to make some compromise by which the leaders can be saved.

Another significant point with them is seen in their last letter. They thought that by charging the Government with rejecting terms of peace they can aid their Copperhead friends in the elections. But they have made a great mistake. It is not Mr. LINCOLN, but the American people, who reject any terms of compromise whatever. The people and Congress will not allow the Administration to make any other terms than that the rebels *shall return unconditionally to an obedience to the laws and Constitution of the United States.* It is, therefore, a mere absurdity to be talking about their independence, or their separation. It is a very poor exhibition of their moral and intellectual condition, to have set up a rebellion on mere delusion, and think they can end it by proposing impossible terms. They ought to be able by this time to realize their sad condition, and that to be relieved from the miseries and calamities of war they must return to their duty and their allegiance. The loyal people of this nation desire peace, earnestly and fervently. It is no pleasure to see the best young men of the country killed on the battle-field, or to see the desolated and devastated fields of the South. They would gladly end this controversy. But they have a nation, a country and flag to sustain, and will sustain, cost what it may, till the rebellion is forever ended.

Probably we shall hear no more of these fictitious embassies. The drama is drawing to a close. If the rebels cannot drive GRANT away, they must fall. The army and population of Richmond cannot be fed by the scant supplies which they are now getting; SHERMAN cannot be stopped till he reaches Augusta and Charleston; and what then is left? The falling leaves of November will find the Confederacy in that decaying state which precedes its final fall and dissolution.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## My Maryland—The Honored Dead.

MARYLAND, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

It is wonderful to see what a revolution of ideas has taken place in this State during the last three years. When, in 1861, the rebellion burst forth in all its fury upon a new and unprepared Administration, every slaveholder and a large majority of the ruling class were just as thoroughly devoted to the cause of JEFF. DAVIS and his associate conspirators as the most rabid native of South Carolina. But the indications of to-day are that during this time a wide-spread and radical change has taken place, and the State is rapidly rising in the scale of civilization to a height beyond the reach of all disloyal schemers. I do not mean to say that Maryland is yet thoroughly loyal, for she is not; open-mouthed traitors to the Government under which they live are still to be found sprinkled all over the State, but their influence is limited compared with what it was. The distant reader may feel anxious to know how, amidst all the turmoil of the last three years, during which time no decisive result has been attained by either party to the contest, the majority of the people should have renewed their fealty to the Stars and Stripes. The rebel leaders themselves may be thanked mainly for this change, coupled with the hopelessness of their cause. To those familiar with the working of affairs in this State, the change was not unlooked for. In April, 1861, it may be said that all the ruling class was ready to launch the State into the whirlpool of secession. Secret organizations to accomplish this end existed in every county; military companies were everywhere raised and openly placed in camps of instruction to prepare for open resistance to the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. The rosters of these companies are still in existence, and some of the names borne thereon are of persons now holding official relations toward the very Government they sought to destroy. Suppressing the outbreak in Baltimore was a more timely act than has generally been believed; had there been forty-eight hours' delay the result would not have been accomplished quite so easily. The opportune action of the Government there, however, caused the organized forces to hesitate—to falter, until it was too late for them to act, and while some of these bodies of troops dispersed to their homes, others, following the current of events, found themselves a part and parcel of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, and the State was thus relieved of their baneful influence. The Secessionists who remained behind and did not, for various reasons, openly commit any overt act, for a long time were a formidable body, for they were constantly in communication with the rebel authorities—on the one hand holding inducements to extend aid to "My Maryland," and on the other promising aid, so that between the two hope kept the disturbing element alive at home and abroad. At length the promised relief seemed near at hand and the result was—Antietam; next came the great raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania during the following Summer, resulting in Gettysburgh; and lastly, we have had EARLY'S raid throughout all the State. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back, we are told, and never was a proverb more truthfully illustrated than here. Where the people looked for relief they obtained none, but on the contrary the very friends who were expected to throw off Uncle Samuel's yoke put upon them a more oppressive burden year after year, by confiscating and appropriating property summarily, until the sufferers have been forced to cry out, in agony of spirit: "Help! help! Uncle Abraham, our punishment is greater than we can bear." In a word, the rebel army has forced a large majority of the people of Maryland to become loyal against their inclination. I have recently had an opportunity to know something of the feelings of the people in regard to these raids. It is true the enemy were invited to make their last visit here by the over-zealous few who sympathized with them, and not only were large inducements held out in the way of plundering Union men—the names of whom were furnished in whole districts—and obtaining recruits, but the plundering of Baltimore and Washington was also put down as among the possibilities, if not probabilities. As it was, the latter city was saved by a marked interference of Divine Providence. To-day some of these very men are the most bitter enemies the rebels have here; and they have reason to be so, for to be robbed by an enemy is bad enough, but to be robbed by professed friends, for whom many sacrifices in money and principles have been made is unbearable; that is the position in which most all Secessionists here find themselves to-day. They have been cajoled and deceived until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they have turned upon those who smote them. No longer than yesterday a well-known rebel in Montgomery County said to me, "Sir, all of my sympathies have heretofore been with the South, but hereafter I shall stand by Uncle Sam. I have had enough of the Southern Confederacy." This man utters the sentiments, I am assured, of a majority of those who have heretofore sympathized with the South. Indeed, some of the well-known sympathizers were among the first to take up arms against EARLY'S ruffians. The rebel soldiers, too, expressed disappointment at their reception, "The ladies," says one, "have generally treated us with marked attention, but the men (using an oath) have not kept their promises." Where EARLY received one recruit it is estimated that he lost fifty men by desertion, and it is believed no more attempts will be made by the enemy to lord it in the States north of the Potomac. The Union men who have stood by their colors through good and evil report, deserve specially to be remembered. Three years ago the word Democrat was used as a cover by Secessionists, and at that time when every man was questioned as to whether he was a "Democrat" or "Union," it required more moral courage to say Union than the people residing north of the border States can fully realize. In the country districts it was equivalent to banishment. It is to be hoped that a brighter day is dawning, when the Unionists of this State will be remembered in the distribution of favors by the General Government; when to have been a Secessionist will not be a passport to office.

### THE HONORED DEAD.

Just under the guns of Fort Stevens, to the right of the Seventh-street pike, distant five miles from Washington, on the farm of Mrs. REEVES, Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has purchased an acre of ground, in which have been buried the remains of the soldiers who fell recently in the defence of the National Capital. The ground is located near where the principal skirmishing took place. The bodies are buried with the feet of each toward a common centre, and the whole ground is being enclosed by a substantial fence, and a monument is to be erected in the centre of the plot. The following named soldiers are buried here, embracing all who fell in the defence of Washington July 12, 1864:

M DeGraff, A, 43d N Y.
J Davidson, F, 43d N Y.
— Stoneman, G, 43d N Y.
J. Bentley, A, 122d N. Y.
G S Christ, Bat. G, 2d Art.
Corp G S Gordon, D, 1st R I.
Sgt G Marguard, E, 98th Pa.
G W Farrar, G, 43d N Y.
E S Barett, C, 43d N Y.
F Walker, B, 98th Penn.
E Garvin, I, 61st Penn.
P Lovett, C, 16th Mass.
John Renia, 129th N Y.
P Bower, A, 61st Penn.
H McIntire, K, 61st Penn.
D L Hogeboon, K, 61st Penn.
E S Hufluter, A, 25th New-York Cavalry.
E Mowry, F, 77th N Y.
M Brown, trooper—supposed German.
L Holtman, A, 93d Penn.
R L Stevens, D, 3d Vermont.
Corp W Rhute, E, 49th NY.
C Seahours, K, 98th Penn.
Corp A Maton, G, 77th N Y.
A A Ashbough, H, 61st Pa.
J Doland, D, 2d Mass.
1st Lt W B Loughlin, B, 61st Penn.
A Manning, H, 77th N Y.
E C Barrett, E, 40th N Y.
A D Owen, H, 77th N Y.
A Mosier, C, 122d N Y.
H Gillett, D, 49th N Y.
J Pocket, F, 7th Maine.
H Chandler, C, 122d N Y.
J Ellis, A, 61st Penn.
1st Sgt J M Richards, M, 131st Penn.
Sgt Thos Richardson, B, 25th N Y Cavalry.
J Meloney, K, 25th NY Cav.
1st Sgt A C Starbird, A, 25th N Y Cavalry.
B Hoerle, C, 93d Penn.

Of the rebel dead more than sixty have been discovered and buried near where they fell. It is possible that more will yet be found in the woods of Montgomery County.

E. A. PAUL.

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

### History and Achievements of the Artillery Arm of the Service.

An officer in Gen SHERMAN'S army makes the following interesting statement regarding the progress and achievements of the artillery arm of the service in the Western armies:

"During the first years of the war the field artillery of the Eastern armies far excelled that of the West, and with good reason. Raised and equipped as were the former convenient to our best arsenals, they had the first pick of guns, obtained a uniform armament, and the choicest of ammunition to correspond. It was for them to test and adopt the latest inventions in projectiles and fuses. Schools of instruction were established for their benefit, and text books furnished in abundance; beside this, at the opening of the rebellion, nearly all the regular artillery batteries were incorporated in the Army of the Potomac. These batteries, during the months that that arm was organized under McCLELLAN were made by GEN. BARRY, then his Chief of Artillery, to serve as leaven for the whole lump of plastic volunteer material placed in his hands. That this leavening process might be thorough in its operation, he adopted the following plan: An average of four batteries was the complement of each division of the army. Of these, three were volunteers and one regular. The four were brigaded under command of the officer commanding the regular battery. The result of example and instruction thus afforded was the most astonishing progress on the part of the new batteries. They soon became, both in appearance and practical efficiency, dangerous rivals of their exemplars.

The Western artillery, on the other hand, had to struggle onward and upward without such helps. What it learned was often the result of dearly bought experience. Inferior and defective material injured its efficiency. Guns of odd calibre and pattern, long since rejected from the Eastern service, was thrust upon it with such an entire disregard to uniformity, that some batteries actually took the field with as many different calibres as they had pieces. You can readily imagine that the replenishment of the ammunition chests of such patchwork organizations, would become next to an impossibility amid the confusion of a general engagement. Superadded to these embarrassments and disadvantages, the artillery of the West has suffered especially from another cause that has done much to cripple the artillery of all our armies in the field. I refer to the withdrawal from this branch of the service of officers of the old army of long standing and experience, who, after the inauguration of the present conflict, accepted, in volunteer and staff organizations, that promotion that was denied them in their own. While noting the fact and its ruinous consequences, I cannot blame these officers individually for adopting a course that has been fully justified by subsequent events. And, to prove this, I have only to instance the present status of those regular battery commanders who, at the opening of the war, preferred to remain identified with the artillery and share its fortunes. These are now, after three years' faithful service, battery commanders still, with no increased rank or pay, and no other prospect of direct promotion than the changes of the army list affords. In the meantime, the sense of justice and the professional pride of these men have been repeatedly outraged and wounded, by their having been compelled to serve subordinate to mere fledglings in both years and experience. Still, the service has suffered all the same, and the fault is due to imperfect legislation. By some strange oversight, every staff bill that has been passed by Congress has utterly ignored the claims and requirements of the artillery. While every corps and division staff is loaded down with officers of high rank on the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Inspector-General's Departments, the poor devil of a Chief of Artillery, who has been selected for a position of equal importance and responsibility on such staff, must assume his extra duties with no increase of rank or pay, but, on the contrary, by relinquishing the immediate command of his battery, must drop certain perquisites which form a part of his remuneration as a battery commander. Is it any wonder that such injustice should have bred a spirit of dissatisfaction and revolt among its victims, and that, as a result, two-thirds of the best artillery officers we possess are to-day serving under volunteer appointments in the infantry and cavalry of the army? Aside from the pure injustice of the thing, the course the Government has pursued in the matter has been very unwise and impolitic.

Notwithstanding these many drawbacks, the artillery of the West has made for itself not only a creditable but an honorable record, has sustained heavy losses in all of the great battles, and when it has lost guns has done so with honor. Upon its labors and achievements in the present campaign under SHERMAN, too much praise cannot be bestowed. The character, both of the country and the campaign, has been such as to develop and tax to the utmost its good qualities. GRANT'S artillery has been almost silent while the deadly infantry strife was raging among the tangled undergrowth of the Wilderness, but every hillside of Northern Georgia, from Tunnel Hill to the Chattahoochee, has echoed, by day and night, in thunder tones, the "deadly diapason" of our cannonade. I have never seen artillery employed so much at the very front as in this campaign. With a recklessness and audacity that have been quite at variance with all established laws, our batteries have always followed upon the very heels of our skirmishers. I have repeatedly seen a skirmishing line charge across a field and scarcely secure a precarious lodgment on a ridge beyond, before a section or battery has come rattling along to occupy and help to hold the same ground, its only immediate reliance and support the reserve of the skirmishers and the charges of canister in its guns. Again, where we have occupied for several days together, parallel lines of infantry parapet—two lines in reserve and the front line within eighty or one hundred yards of elaborate rebel works, as at New Hope Church, Dallas, and before Kenesaw, our artillery has always been found lining the foremost parapet—often in positions where our men could load their pieces only while lying at full length on their backs. Thus situated, it has, of course, shared the perils and the glory of repulsing the frequent attacks made by the rebels with the desperate purpose of breaking through our lines, and it is an equal credit to our infantry and artillery, to say that thus far not a gun has been lost. Again and again, in such trying crisis, have their mutual reliance and steady valor beaten back the fierce assaulting waves, leaving only their *disjecta membra* lying in heaps upon the battle strand.

The uniform accuracy of our fire has been the subject of universal praise. Our Generals have been very lavish of ammunition, perhaps too much so. Forty thousand rounds will scarcely cover our expenditures for June alone, and of this I doubt not that much has been thrown away. The rebels, on the other hand, have been very sparing of their artillery fire. Their reticence has, indeed, often appeared quite unaccountable, for they have neglected many opportunities of doing us serious damage and greatly embarrassing our progress. Scarcity of ammunition is undoubtedly the main reason for this, but aside from this, they have shown a great reluctance to disclose the position of their guns, having kept them for the most part masked by bushes, hoping to bring them to bear unexpectedly at close quarters. They have generally been worried or forced into a premature disclosure, but have found the experiment a dangerous one. Our artillerists are always watching for a chance to show their skill. At Kenesaw especially, no sooner did some luckless rebel battery have the audacity to fire a shot, tempted from its studied reserve by some bold exposure on our part, than half a dozen of our own would open a simultaneous fire, soon forcing it into either silence or retreat. Even from the highest crest of Kenesaw, where the distance and elevation combined placed us at great disadvantage, they could not shell us with impunity. Our practice against the mountain was superb. We have, all along, had opportunities of examining some of our targets, and gaining ocular proofs of the damaging effects of our fire, and I assure you I have not envied the rebels their temporary occupancy of some of their lines. The parapet on the summit of Kenesaw was literally knocked to pieces; the embrasures were reduced to jagged fissures, and an unsymmetrical heap of earth, stones and logs, was all we found there.

This sustained effort and uniform effectiveness of the artillery of this army, through such an unusually trying campaign as this has so far proved, would not have been expected or attainable a few months ago, and must be attributed, in a great degree, to the systematic and untiring labors of Gen. BARRY since he has assumed the duties of Chief of Artillery for our Western armies. Identified for twenty-five consecutive years with this arm of the service, he brought to the work in question not only the thorough theoretical and practical education of all those years, but also the riper experiences acquired while at the head of the artillery of our Eastern army—familiar with every detail and requirement of his special arm, quick to detect what was wanting or imperfect, a short time has sufficed, under his administration, to accomplish much, both in the way of renovation and reorganization.

The main desideratum as regards the equipment of batteries, simplicity, was found to have been universally disregarded. A number of odd and unusual calibres of field guns, not recognized, much less adopted by the Ordnance Bureau, by some hocus pocus, known only to hungry inventors and State Governors, figured quite extensively. These, holding the status of quack medicines in the eyes of a regular artillery practioner, were at once eliminated without mercy; an interchange among the Battims of such descriptions of guns as were retained, next secured a uniformity in their arrangement; where before a dozen different calibres were to be found in the artillery of a single corps the number has been reduced to two or three; defects in ammunition have been noted, and measures adopted to secure the best; each army has now its organized "Reserve," from which to draw fresh and serviceable batteries to replace any that may become weak and disabled; private orders, containing full and explicit directions on all practical subjects involved in the service of field and garrison artillery, embracing the condensed results of a lifetime of study and experience, have been generally distributed; modern improvements, such as, for instance, the Schenkle combination fuse for rifled guns, which, for a year past has been winning the high encomiums of eastern artillerists, has been now for the first time introduced, with marked results; and a system of returns designed to collect and preserve valuable information for reference has been established.

This systematizing process has proved just the one thing needful to give vitality to the artillery of the West, and to develop in both officers and men latent qualities and capacities of the highest order. It has certainly ability for more sustained effect, and a certain *esprit du corps* under the influence of which our batteries have hung to JOHNSTON'S vanishing coat tails like the very *bull*-dogs of war.

But they have not fought without having also bled, nor have they shared in victory without having reaped some of its bitter fruits. The fact that three battery commanders—SIMONSON, WHEELER and McDOWELL, Chiefs of Artillery in their respective divisions, have fallen dead upon skirmish line, while reconnoitering more advanced positions for their batteries, furnish sad proof of my previous statement of how fearlessly our artillery has been employed at the front. The Army of the Tennessee has also lost the service of its Chief of Artillery, Col. TAYLOR. Standing the other day in front of Dallas, behind an embrasure, with Gens. LOGAN and BARRY, he was struck down by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter, the often quoted note-book in a side pocket, in this case really saved his life—but his wound is quite serious.

## TREASON IN INDIANA.

### Expose of the Sons of Liberty—Official Report of Gen. Carrington—Interesting Details.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a series of documents, occupying no less than fourteen columns, exposing an organization known as the "Sons of Liberty," which is alleged to be in existence in that State. It seems to be substantially identical with the "Order of American Knights," regarding which we have already published a full statement from the St. Louis *Democrat*. The most interesting of the documents published by the *Journal* is the following:

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CARRINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28, 1864.

GOVERNOR: In compliance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work and extent of a disloyal society or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "Sons of Liberty."

#### I. NATURE OF THE ORDER.

1. It is both *civil* and *military*. In its first relation it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their *enemy*, and that of the rebellion as their *friend*.

2. It is *secret* and *oath-bound*.

3. It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

#### II. PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

1. Absolute, inherent State Sovereignty.

2. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3. Denies the General Government the power to enforce its laws, and, if it be the choice of a State, to reject them.

4. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

5. Holds revolution against the present Government not only right, but a duty.

6. Holds obligations to the order as paramount, to those due a single State, or the United States.

7. Declares its purpose to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

8. Declares a law of races, one of Caucasian supremacy, and one of African servitude.

9. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their own choice, as against existing rulers or authorities.

10. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

#### III. EXTENT OF THE ORDER.

Exhibits are furnished as follows:

Exhibit A. "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State. "The Supreme Commander of this Council is Commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the order, in the various States, when called into actual service."—See sec. 8.

OFFICERS FOR 1864, AS REPORTED.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, Supreme Commander.

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander.

Dr. MASSEY, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS.

H. H. DODD, Indianapolis, Grand Commander.
H. HEFFREN, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander.
W. M. HARRISON, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

"The members of this Council, additional to the regular officers, include, *ex-officio*, the Grand Commander's staff, and all military officers above the rank of Colonel."—Sec. 3, Art. 2.

Exhibit C. Constitution of the County Parent Temples, subordinate to which, Branch County Temples may be organized.

The order during 1863 was variously named, but popularly known as "K. G. C.," KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, with whose ritual, oaths, &c., I furnished you in the Spring of 1863. The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the Fall of 1863 the order changed name and ritual, and became the "O. A. K.," ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS—the ritual, signs, pass-words, &c., of which are in my possession.

At the meeting of this order Feb. 16 and 17, 1864, the Grand Commander for the State of Indiana communicated the purposes of the order, as well as the views of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, claimed by the order as its Head and Supreme Commander.

For said address, the proceedings of the Indiana Grand Council, and so much of the official proceedings, as it was deemed best to publish for the private information of the Order, please see Exhibit D, hereunto annexed. This report gives the following States as organized:

New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri.

Besides the Constitutions of the "S. L." referred to, there is a formal Ritual for the Degrees, the same being a slight modification of the work of the "O. A. K.," which was abandoned only in May last.

These consist of the "V.," Vestibule of the Temple, and first, second and third Temple Degrees or Conclaves.

The organization of the "Society of the Illini," or Democratic Clubs, does not involve full membership in the order; for thus far, comparatively few in each Temple are advanced to the Chapters or Councils of the higher degrees, but the lower and subordinate bodies, and that of the "Illini" is educational and probationary, looking to full acceptance of the general principles of the order, before the advancement of the "Neophyte" to the higher degrees.

As appears from the official report of Feb. 17, there were then only twelve thousand members in this State, and a recent report from a portion of the State would hardly triple this number—that is, of initiates—though they claim for some counties full battalions, and in a few cases a full regiment.

Exhibits F, F, G, and H, give the ritual of said degrees.

It will be observed that the fundamental password is CALHOUN, transposed for use thus—Nu-oh-lac.

The unwritten work and lectures of this Order vary in different States and counties, and in Temples of the same counties, though not in essentials. This is accounted for from the fact that organizing agents, in installing officers, could not take time to fully post and instruct them, and the work was imperfectly committed to memory.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this Order shall direct, these penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present Order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer, have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the detail of subordinate military features of the Order are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

#### IV. OPERATIONS OF THE ORDER.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the Constitutions and Rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

1. The outbreaks in Eastern Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this Order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois, and other quarters.

2. A few days before the attack of FORREST upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O. A. K. in Northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that FORREST would cross into Illinois, and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

3. On the day that MORGAN first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that MORGAN was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 3 P. M. you showed me a telegram from Gen. BURBRIDGE, that MORGAN was in the Gap. This information, derived from you, was communicated to the secret order with my permission. Upon this, two members of the order, both prominent—one, Col. W. A. BOWLES, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other, Judge J. F. BULLITT, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of Kentucky—was soon reported to have stated that "MORGAN must be stopped, he was too soon, the order was not ready for him." Judge BULLITT, who had come to receive the new ritual (S. L.) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was that MORGAN was stopped. The incident following and attending the visit of Major-Gen. LINDSAY, from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which MORGAN threw part of his force into Kentucky, when Gen. BURBRIDGE moved toward Virginia.

4. Information was given you of the visit of VALLANDIGHAM to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June [illegible]ilton, June 15, and that VALLANDIGHAM'S immediate recall was subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one rebel officer left Windsor, C. W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at that time, by telegraph through Gen. NOBLE.

5. Five days before MORGAN attacked Mount Sterling, and the L. and L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules," (U. S. soldiers) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

6. A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville, as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that FORREST was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of BUCKNER'S commond would join the fragments of MORGAN in Western Virginia. Two days after, FORREST defeated STURGIS; BUCKNER, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South. The whole plot of the Order herein referred to, is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. BOWLES before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes, and his sympathy with the South.

He is reported as one of the four Major-Generals of the Order in Indiana. The remaining three are, L. P. MILLIGAN, of Huntington; Major WALKER, of northwestern part of Indiana, *vice* YEAGLE removed, and ANDREW HUMPHREYS, of Green County. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work, S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. BARRETT, for Missouri, it is understood that the order is so far organized in that State as to run a risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the O. A. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge BULLIT and BARRETT, were, J. J. BINGHAM, Dr. ANTHON and Mr. RISTINE, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movement of this order in Indiana, viz.: Dr. GATLING; (associated with the Gatling gun); Mr. EVERT, of Vanderburgh; Mr. L. LEECH, Mr. OTEY, MYERS, of Laporte: Dr. LEMONS, A. D. RAGA, Mr. McBRIDE, of Evansville; JOHN G. DAVIS, and LASSELL, of Cass County. Several of the above are delegates to the State Grand Council of Missouri; and, beside, H. H. DODGE, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago on the 1st of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

#### V. PURPOSES OF THE ORDER.

It seems that the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures. The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to means to this end; and again, the radicals and conservatives differ, at the West.

Men like Dr. W. A. BOWLES seem indifferent to any presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the Northwest with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation; but proof is example. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as events progress.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brig.-Gen., Com'd'g Dist. Indiana.

His Excellency Gov. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The following documents are also of interest:

### REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*To the Grand Council of Indiana:*

Your committee beg leave to submit to this honorable body the following report:

"It being of the greatest importance that the Grand Council be amply provided with the necessary means to meet the urgent demands upon it at this period of its organic existence, and that, without sufficient funds in its treasury, no permanent or systematic organization of the State can be effected, would first urge upon every Parent Temple which has not already responded to the previous assessment of $20 made by the Grand Council on each County or Parent Temple, the necessity of meeting that demand without delay. And, second, that in order to provide an annual fund for the use of this Grand Council, that each County or Parent Temple be required to pay into the treasury of the Grand Council, on the first Monday in May, 1864, and annually thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Grand Council—for each member in the county who has received the full degree, the sum of twenty-five cents. This assessment to include all members of the S. of L. in each county throughout the State, whether members of the Parent Temple, or the subordinate temples throughout the townships.

And they would recommend that the demands of the Supreme Council on this Grand Council be paid out of the funds to be provided by the foregoing assessment. And they would also recommend that the Grand Treasurer be required to give bond in double the amount of money that may come into his possession by virtue of his office, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Such bond to be given to the Grand Commander on or before the first day of May, 1864, and afterward, upon entering upon the duties of that office.

### REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

*M. E. Grand, Commander:*

In compliance with the resolution adopted by this body, I beg leave to submit the following report, showing the number of counties in the State that are organized, the number in process of organization, and the number of members in the organization, so far as I have received. Reports have been received but from seventeen counties. We have organized in the State forty-one counties, leaving the number of counties yet to report their membership thirty-four.

Judging from the reports received, I place the membership in the State at this time at at least 12,000, not including the membership in the other organizations in the State that worked conjunctly with us.

The following is a summary of the reports received:

Grant County 201 members and 6 branches.
Clay County 194 members 3 branches.
Blackford County 50 members and no branches.
De Kalb County 34 members and no branches.
Harrison County 615 members and 11 branches.
Marshall County 30 members and no branches.
Washington County 1,100 members and 10 branches
Allen County 40 members and no branches.
Brown County 322 members and 4 branches.
Wells County 51 members and no branches.
Vigo County 500 members and 5 branches.
Fountain County 373 members and 10 branches.
Sullivan County 600 members and 10 branches.
Parke County 533 members and 7 branches.
Marion County 75 members and 1 branch.
Vermilion County 135 members and 3 branches.
Vanderburgh County 200 members and no branches.
Showing a total membership in the counties reporting of 5,053.

The above report does not include those counties from which have been received intelligence unofficially of their organization, which would perhaps increase the number of counties organized and in process of organization to say sixty-one.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

*Resolved*, That it is the instruction and advice of this Grand Council to the different Temples of the State, that they proceed forthwith and perfect a thorough organization of their respective counties, and thereby prepare themselves to carry into effect each and every order of this body.

*Resolved*, That the delegates present report the number of subscribers obtained, or that can be obtained for the *Constitutionalist*, the proposed organ of the Order.

Reports on the above resolutions gave assurance that the subscription lists of the *Constitutionalist* should be immediately taken in hand, and that at least ten thousand subscribers could and would be obtained.

At this meeting of the Grand Council, thirty-one counties were represented, and there is no doubt, had it not been for the extreme cold, every organized county in the State would have been present, through its delegate.

The organization in this State is in its infancy; and when we reflect that we have succeeded in organizing, in the short space of six months, over one-half the counties in the State, and have a membership numbering over twelve thousand, we have every reason to feel encouraged for the future.

The organization is extending its influence, popularity and usefulness daily, and is already at work in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, and numbers in its membership many of the noblest and most devoted champions of civil and religious liberty remaining in our unhappy and distracted country.

In conclusion, it is urged upon our friends in the counties to work with untiring energy for the purpose of thorough organization. This is the first and only true national organization the democratic and conservative men of the country have ever attempted, and we are assured that through it, and it only, can the peace, harmony and union of these States ever be restored.

## The Late Gen. McPherson.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT CLYDE, OHIO.

*From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, July 29.*

The mortal remains of Maj.-Gen. JAMES BIRDSEYE McPHERSON were committed to their last resting-place at Clyde, Sandusky County, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A very large concourse had assembled to participate in and witness the sad ceremonies of the occasion. Many were there whose recollections of the childhood and youth of the deceased were so fresh that they found it difficult fully to appreciate that it was the renowned hero and consummate General, and not the modest and unobtrusive orphan boy, whose corpse had come back for interment on the very spot where he had his humble birth. A pervading sadness marked the countenances of those present, showing that it was not idle curiosity, but heartfelt grief and respect, that called them together. Large numbers of people arrived by cars on the Cleveland and Toledo and Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Roads, while the greater portion came in carriages from the neighboring towns and villages.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed as follows: Gen. C. W. PAGE, Chairman; R. A. FOSTER, Secretary; GEORGE L. PIERCE, A. B. FRENCH, Dr. STILLSON and A. THORPE.

Chief Marshal, N. DENNIS, with F. W. FIROR and J. W. FOSTER as Assistants.

The military escort of the corpse from Atlanta consisted of Gen. McPHERSON'S personal Staff, (Major L. S. WILLARD, Capt. G. R. STEELE and Capt. D. H. GILE,) and a detail of thirty men of the Thirteenth Regulars under command of Capt. VAN RENSSELAER. Capt. J. G. KLINCK, Assistant Quartermaster, met the remains at Nashville and returned with them.

The pall-bearers for the occasion consisted of Capt. L. M. BROOKS, A. Q. M.; Lieut.-Col. Harmon, 171st O. N. G.; Capt. L. Ellmaker, C. S.; Maj. M. A. Fowler, 171st O. N. G.; Surgeon H. Eversman, and Capt. T. Linnell, 128th O. V. S.

About 10½ o'clock the procession was formed, the military consisting of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. C. W. HILL commanding, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, from Johnson's Island. The corpse lay in a neat and modest two-story white house, the residence of the family of the deceased.

Some delay occurred, when, under escort of the military from the Cumberland Army, and followed by the mourners and friends, the remains were removed to the orchard back of the house, where a stand had been prepared for the funeral services, and where the large concourse were soon gathered.

Among the mourners here assembled were the following: The mother of the deceased, Mrs. CYNTHIA McPHERSON, aged 61; the brothers, RUSSELL B. and WILLIAM McPHERSON, the former in the Government railroad service at Memphis, and the latter the farmer on the homestead; the only sister, Mrs. FREDERICK VANDERCOOK, of Fremont; the venerable grandmother, Mrs. SLOCUM, aged 80 years; and an uncle, Hon. WM. S. RUSSELL, Probate Judge of Sandusky County, and others, more or less closely connected.

The services were opened with reading the 19th Psalm by Rev. Mr. MUDGE, when prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. J. S. McCUNE, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, after which Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, Superintendent of Sandusky Public Schools, delivered a discourse from Matthew xxii., 21, "Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," which was listened to by the large audience with close attention. The speaker aimed chiefly to impress upon his hearers their duty as Christians, as well as citizens, to follow the bright example of the illustrious dead, whose memory they had come to honor.

These exercises over, the corpse, under military escort and followed by the throng, was removed to an elevated point near by, which commands a fine view of country for a great distance around, and which had been selected as the end of the life's journey which was but a few years before commenced in a log cabin a short distance off. Everything being arranged, the mourners were escorted to the grave, where they soon witnessed the disappearance of the one they so deeply loved and their country mourned, and the sad rites were closed by three discharges of musketry from the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, which was arrayed in double column near the grave. This was about 1 o'clock—just one week from the hour when the gallant leader of the Tennessee army fell at the head of his loved and loving command.

The heat of the day was very intense and the exposure to the sun's rays was very severe upon many not used to them, yet the deep interest felt in the proceedings held the throng together and preserved close attention to the last.

## The Late Col. Mulligan.

The reports we have had regarding the wounding and death of the gallant Col. MULLIGAN are at last confirmed by the announcement of the arrival of his remains at Chicago. Col. MULLIGAN was born in the City of Utica, N. Y., in the year 1829, consequently was thirty-five years old at the time of his death. After the death of his father, which occurred when young MULLIGAN was but a child, his mother removed to Chicago. JAMES was educated at the University of St. Mary of the Lake, and in college, both with professors and with pupils, stood highest among the high. He was a Roman Catholic. He was, from boyhood to his death, a regular communicant of that church. In 1852, '53 and '54 he read law in the office of Hon. GRANT GOODRICH, and at the time of his admission to the bar was a student in the law office of Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD. After leaving college, and before entering on the study of law, he accompanied Mr. STEPHENS on one of his expeditions in Central America. In 1854 he edited, for a short time, a religious Roman Catholic weekly paper published in Chicago, called *The Tablet*, but in 1856 he commenced the practice of the law. He always had a taste for military life, and even while a law student he volunteered as a private in the Shields Guard, a company then organized in Chicago. In this company he was soon promoted to a Lieutenancy and afterward became Captain. In 1857-8 he desired to see life at the capitol, and through the kindness of Senator FITCH he was appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN to a clerkship in the Interior Department. He spent one Winter in Washington and saw enough. When the war broke out he was Captain of the Shields Guard and proposed to organize a regiment of Irishmen for the war. The regiment was raised, but others were elected to its command, he being given but a subordinate position. The supply of volunteers was so great that the State authorities could not accept it. MULLIGAN, however, was not to be repressed in that way. He obtained from Senator DOUGLAS, then on his death-bed, a letter to Secretary CAMERON, who at once gave him authority to raise a regiment. He returned, and in a few weeks he succeeded in enlisting as fine a regiment as ever left Chicago; he was made Colonel, and was at once sent to Missouri. He left Chicago in June, 1861, and skirmished his way up to Lexington, which point it was deemed important to hold. He had with him, besides his own regiment, a regiment of Illinois cavalry armed with cutlasses, and a regiment of Missouri "Home Guards." PRICE, with his 15,000 troops, soon surrounded Lexington, demanding its surrender. For five or six days the heroic Commander maintained the unequal contest, and it was not until he had neither ammunition, water nor food that the demand for surrender was complied with. The officers and men were paroled, and allowed to return; MULLIGAN, however, refused a parole, and being joined by his wife and babe, was carried off as a prisoner by PRICE, who treated him with the most marked kindness and respect. Early in November he was exchanged for Gen. FROST, and on his arrival in Chicago was honored with a magnificent ovation. In the Spring following he was ordered to Western Virginia, where he has since served in various capacities faithfully and gallantly, at times discharging the duties of a Major-General, while holding the rank of Colonel. Once he declined promotion to a Brigadiership unless he could take his old regiment with him, and lately the prejudices of some of those high in office have stood in the way of his preferment.

### RECOVERY OF HIS REMAINS.

*From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 29.*

The remains of the gallant Col. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, Missouri, and of many a sharp and dangerous encounter in West Virginia, arrived at Cumberland yesterday. He fell at Winchester on the ill-fated 25th, at the time of the rout of our troops, having been wounded, as we understand, twice after he fell, and while he was being borne away.

One of the interesting incidents connected with his death is the devoted heroism evinced by his noble wife. Hearing of his probable fate last Tuesday, she at once left Cumberland in a Government ambulance in search of him, turning a deaf ear to all suggestions made to her as to the risks she ran, and knowing and caring for nothing else but the fate of her gallant husband, she traveled day and night more than a hundred miles, went through the enemy's lines and pursued her inquiries until she traced up the spot where her husband was lying, and where, sad to tell, he had died only a few hours before her arrival.

Procuring a coffin she brought back the remains as far as Hancock in the ambulance, and there taking the cars arrived with him yesterday morning in Cumberland. Such a woman was worthy to have been the wife of so gallant a soldier as Col. MULLIGAN. Those who have seen her will not be surprised at this heroic attestation of her high womanhood. She is a very unusual woman, and as such gave strength and character to the Union cause at Cumberland.

Col. MULLIGAN, as all our readers may know, was from Chicago, and commanded the Twenty-third (Irish) Illinois Regiment. He had been once offered a Brig.-Generalship after the battle of Lexington, but refused it under the circumstances, preferring to enlist a special regiment of his own, and share its fortunes in the service. His wife will leave Cumberland this morning with the remains, and we presume will cross the river at Benwood. Gen. KELLEY in a dispatch yesterday to Gov. BOREMAN, paid the following handsome tribute to the fallen soldier:

"The remains of the gallant Col. MULLIGAN arrived here this morning from Winchester, Va., where he fell on the 25th inst., his devoted wife having passed through the lines on Tuesday, reached Winchester a few hours after he had breathed his last. She returned this A. M. with the remains, and will proceed to Chicago to-morrow morning.

By the death of Col. MULLIGAN, West Virginia has lost a warm and devoted friend and the country an able and gallant defender. I am happy to inform you that Mrs. MULLIGAN was treated by Gen. EARLY and his officers with marked courtesy and great kindness, receiving prompt and efficient assistance to remove the remains of the gallant hero within the Federal lines.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General."

## Indian Hostilities on the Frontier.

### REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORT LARNED.

*From the Leavenworth Conservative, July 26.*

Passengers by the coach last night, from Topeka, brings the startling intelligence of the capture of Fort Larned by a band of Plain Indians, numbering some three or four thousand warriors, composed of Camanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Araphoes and Sioux. These red devils have been gathering along the Arkansas, between Forts Lyon and Larned, during the Summer, in the vicinity of the Buffalo range, as is their custom, and having procured meat enough for their Winter supply, may have taken it into their heads to attack Fort Larned, get all the supplies of ammunition, provisions and blankets necessary to their Winter's comfort, rob all the trains in the vicinity, and retreat rapidly to the various Winter quarters of the different tribes.

It is reported the capture occurred on Friday, but this must be taken for what it is worth, nothing of a definite nature having been received warranting the assumption. It is asserted positively, however, that the Indians captured and robbed a couple of trains about fifty miles west of Council Grove on Saturday.

Troops have been held in readiness for some time at Fort Riley, to be dispatched to Fort Larned in anticipation of an attack by the Indians. It is fair to presume that ere this, if there is any truth in the reported capture, that these troops are in that vicinity, and we may hope for something more reliable in the course of to-day.

### Gen. Hunter Suppressing Disloyalty in Maryland.

A STRINGENT ORDER.

The following orders will explain themselves:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, }
HARPER'S FERRY, July 18, 1864. }

*Major John J. Yellott, First Maryland P. H. B. Infantry, Commanding Officer, Frederick, Md.:*

MAJOR: Your communication of this date, relating to persons in Frederick City, Md., having "pointed out to the rebels during their late raid the property of Union citizens, and otherwise manifested their sympathy with the enemy," has been submitted to the Major-General commanding the department.

In reply he directs that you arrest at once all persons who are known by Union citizens to have given such information, and to send them, with their families, to this place under suitable guard, that the males may be sent to the military prison at Wheeling, West Virginia, and their families beyond our lines South.

You will seize their houses to be used for hospitals, Government offices, and storehouses, and for Government purposes generally. Their furniture you will have sold at public auction for the benefit of Union citizens of the town who are known to have suffered loss of property from information given by these persons.

The Major-General commanding further directs that all male Secessionists in Frederick, with their families, must be sent here at once. You will make the same disposition of their houses and furniture as has been directed already in this letter for the houses and furniture of those who gave information as to the property of Union men.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. G. BIER, Asst. Adjutant-General.

ORDER OF MAJOR YELLOTT.

To prevent the infliction of such punishment as is specified in the above order, it is ordered that every male citizen of this town, and that portion of Frederick County lying within the limits of the Department of West Virginia, shall appear at this office between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., beginning on the 25th day of July, 1864, and ending on the 30th day of July, 1864. and subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. In default of thus appearing and swearing allegiance to the national Government, all persons thus failing will be regarded as Secessionists and treated as directed in the above order.

JOHN J. YELLOTT.
Major Commanding Post and Provost-Marshal.

### Punishment of a Military Criminal.

Lieut. ANDREW J. SMITH, Acting Inspector-General of the Second Brigade, KAUTZ's cavalry division, for committing a rape on the person of a colored woman, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service, and to be confined at hard labor for ten years at such place as Gen. BUTLER may direct. Gen. BUTLER, in reviewing the sentence of the court-martial, remarks:

The Commanding-General has examined the evidence in this case with much care, and with an anxious desire to find some means to escape the conclusion that an officer of the United States Army could be guilty of so henious a crime. A female negro child quits Slavery, and comes into the protection of the Federal Government, and upon first reaching the limits of the Federal lines, receives the brutal treatment from an officer, himself a husband and a father, of violation of her person. Of this the evidence is conclusive. But a day or two since a negro man was hung, in the presence of the army, for the attempted violation of the person of a white woman. Equal and exact justice would have taken this officer's life; but imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a long term of years, his loss of rank and position—if that imprisonment be without hope or possibility of pardon, as it should be—would be almost an equal example. For these reasons the Commanding-General cannot listen to the recommendations of mercy of the members of the court, for whose opinion personally he entertains the highest respect. The sentence will be carried into effect by the confinement of the convict at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, if the President shall so direct; and until the President shall make such direction the prisoner is ordered to be sent to the Superintendent of Prison Labor at Norfolk, there to be put at hard labor on the street."

—The editor of the Greencastle *Banner* says he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport. One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment is a blind man, and sets up types remarkably well. He is the first blind printer he ever came across. He stated to him that his average day's work was 5,000 ems, and that on several occasions he set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished, he cries the last word "set," when another sentence is read, and thus continues on during the day.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

### The Recruiting Offices in the City Hall Park Removed—The 100 Days' Men and the Draft—The Spinola Court-Martial.

In this City, recruiting, for the past few days has been remarkably dull. The new barracks on the Battery, which were expected to do a very lively business have done little or nothing, and Supervisor BLUNT and his assistants have been rendered almost desperate for want of something to do. That there must be some peculiar cause for this sudden falling off was evident to all. That cause has been discovered, and it is to be hoped, removed.

It seems that there were among us many men engaged in procuring recruits for other States and Counties; in fact it is stated by those who have every opportunity of knowing, that a large proportion of the men enlisted in the New-England States were taken from this City, and many of the tents in the City Hall Park were used by these men for that purpose. Hon. ALEX. WARD, Superintendent of Lands and Places, learning of this, yesterday morning ordered all the recruiting tents and offices in the Park to be removed, and all the stations are now abolished. This is a good move, and in the right direction, but it is not enough. These brokers should be watched, and every man caught taking a volunteer from this City should be punished to the full extent of the law. New-York has done, and always is ready to perform her full and entire duty, but it cannot be expected that she can furnish men to all the adjoining States, and then do justice to herself.

These offices having been removed, it is to be hoped and expected that recruiting will now be brisker. There are men enough who are willing to enlist, and if this City had secured all who rightfully belonged to her, there would certainly be no prospect of a draft.

Gen. SANDFORD has had on interview with Gov. SEYMOUR, and informed him fully as to the result of his visit to Washington and the decision of the War Department relative to the exemption of the hundred-day men from the draft. An order is expected from the Governor in a few days which will give to the public full information. It is also expected that new orders will be issued, which will tend to the speedy organization of new regiments, and ttha they will be promptly filled up and sent to Washington.

Gen. SANDFORD has received the following very interesting letter, in answer to his protest:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 26, 1864.

*Maj.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding New-York State Militia:*

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I inclose to you a copy of the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department upon the subject referred to in your letter to the Secretary, who directs me to say that he coincides in the views of the law taken by the Solicitor, and that, should any of the New-York militia mustered into service under the recent call of the President be drafted while in the service, and claim exemption on that ground, the case will be determined in accordance with the tenor of the act of Congress, as interpreted in the aforesaid opinion.

The Secretary further directs me to say that, as the rights of militia in the service at the time of the draft are defined by the act of Congress, he conceives it unnecessary for the department to make any order on the subject until some claim or real controversy shall arise.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Three more recruiting agents were furnished transportation yesterday by the Quartermaster's Department; two of them are from this State and one from Connecticut.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. SPINOLA.

The charges and specifications against Gen. SPINOLA are as follows: First, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and secondly, neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Under the first charge there are nine specifications, viz.: 1st, that the accused, being engaged in recruiting in this City and Brooklyn, did allow HAWLEY D. CLAPP, JAMES LEE, THEODORE ALLEN and others, to unlawfully receive money from recruits; 2d, that the accused did allow divers volunteers to be deprived of parts of the bounty due them for enlisting; 3d, that the accused did allow men to be recruited, enlisted, sworn and mustered in the service, while intoxicated; 4th, that the accused did allow two French sailors belonging to the French fleet to be enlisted in the service; 5th, that the accused did allow the enlistment of a foreigner who could not read, write or understand English, without explaining the enlistment papers to him; 6th, that the accused did allow a recruit to be falsely entered and recorded as five feet three inches whereas the true height was less than five feet three inches; 7th, that the accused on being informed of the fraudulent operations of the bounty brokers replied indifferently; 8th, that the accused did permit the examining surgeon to sign his name to blank certificates of the physical fitness of recruits, to be afterwards filled up by some other person, said surgeon neither seeing or examining such recruits; and 9th, that the accused did permit one ALEXANDER MCLEAN to sell boots to recruits at the rate of $10 per pair, upon an agreement that $2 per pair was to be paid to the officer in charge of such recruits.

Under the second charge there are three specifications, viz.: First, that the accused failed to cause the requirements of the regulation to be complied with in the case of several enlistments. Second, that the accused did allow HAWLEY D. CLAPP, JAMES LEE, THEODORE ALLEN, and others, to receive and retain parts of the bounty belonging to recruits; and, Third, that the accused did fail to protect the rights and interests of the recruits under his charge.

### The Navy and the War.

The high estimate of the services of United States sailors entertained by the Government once more results in the sending of sailors to the battle-field. Within a few days the different receiving-ships at the Navy-yards have contributed to the fleets and batteries of Virginia, the magnitude of which cannot be stated. The United States steam transport *Newbern*, the regular supply-ship of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, left here on Saturday with a large number, and hundreds have been probably dispatched since. Those who were forwarded to Baltimore during the existence of the late rebel raid, had, we believe, all returned, and the experience gained by them during their brief stay in Maryland will certainly improve their abilities.

THE PURITAN AND DICTATOR.

These two iron-clads are preparing rapidly for service at this port. The *Dictator* is nearly finished, but the *Puritan* cannot be ready for seagoing purposes for a considerable time. The armament of the former will probably be tried during her coming cruise, and will doubtless elicit considerable curiosity, from its revolutionary character.

### Our Sailors on the Mississippi.

If there is any one class of men who, at this time, deserved to be remembered by our benevolent citizens, it is the noble sailors who are now stationed on the coast of South Carolina and on the Mississippi River. The weather there is, at this season, very oppressive and disastrous to health and life, and this year even worse than usual. We have now stationed in these latitudes perhaps 8,000 sailors and marines who are deprived, to a great extent, of what we at home think the necessaries of life. And being kept so long a time aboard ship and away from home, they have no means of getting any of these comforts except such as are sent to them by friends.

Ice and vegetables they prize very highly. After living for months in those scorching regions with few or no vegetables and without ice, one who has not seen them cannot imagine how grateful to them is a glass of pure ice-water and how they value a dish of greens. This little addition to their usual meal of salt beef and hard-tack is to them a feast. By all means let our patriotic citizens who are always ready to contribute to the comfort of our soldiers and sailors, now come forward and send down to our faithful and hard-worked tars a cargo of ice and vegetables: Jack deserves it and will appreciate it.

### The Late Collision Between the Police and Rowdies.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE POLICEMEN FULLY EXONERATED.

Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MICHAEL CRANE, at the Sixteenth Precinct in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. The testimony in the case showed about the same state of facts as published in the TIMES of yesterday. The affray commenced in a lager-beer saloon, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, growing out of an attempt by one of the men to pass a coun- Station-house, the man who was shot on Sunday night, terfeit fifty cent note in payment for some drinks. The disturbance at length became so great that the police had to interfere when the rowdies made an attack upon them, and beat them severely. One or two of the offenders were, however, taken to the station-house and locked up. Some of the prisoners' friends became highly exasperated at these arrests, and continued their disorderly conduct along the street, when two policemen, who were returning to their posts, undertook to preserve order. In their attempts to secure the offenders, the officers were, some of them, knocked down and beaten with stones and other missiles. During the *mêlée* six or eight pistol shots were fired, but by whom, did not transpire. CRANE, the deceased, was shot twice, and wounded so severely that he died while being conveyed to the station-house soon after.

Dr. H. D. RANNEY, brother to Coroner RANNEY, made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that one ball had entered the left side, six inches below the nipple, passed inward, breaking the third false rib, ruptured a large blood-vessel, and thus filled the abdomen with blood. The ball thence passed through the liver, beyond which no trace of it could be found. The other ball entered deceased's back and passed downward.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, on the 31st day of July ult., at the hands of some person to the jury unknown. We also exonerate the members of the police from any blame in the matter, but commend them highly for their great courage and success in making arrests."

The offenders who were arrested are named JOHN MURRAY, TERENCE MCKEARNAN, JAMES LAWLER, JOHN OWENS and MICHAEL OWENS. They were all taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. MICHAEL OWENS was discharged, and the others held in the sum of $500 bail each to answer the charge of assault and battery on officers.

### Salaries of Dry Goods Clerks.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The undersigned, cashiers with the house of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, & Co., feel called upon by a sense of justice to the firm with we have been connected the past fifteen years, to make a denial of the statements contained in the two communications in your paper on the 1st inst., signed "A Clerk" and "Justice."

The custom of the house is semi-annually to adjust the salaries of all in their employ, relatively to the merits of the individual and the circumstances of the times. Within the period named by your correspondents, instances of very large increases of salary are numerous, and every clerk in their employ, for the time stated, have, in the application of this rule, felt the increase in a greater or less degree, according to his merits—some 25, and from that up to 50, 100, and in some instances 500 per cent.

H. R. PRALL,
Cashier Retail Department.
CHARLES H. SWORD,
Cashier Wholesale Department.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was another of those fearfully hot days which severally try the temper of even the best-natured people. Gentlemen of 200 ℔s. and over were looked upon by their fellow-mortals as objects of pity. Vapor baths were indulged in by many at the cheap price of five and six cents, the difference being in the choice of stage or car. At five o'clock in the morning, the thermometer marked over 70°, and the sky assumed that brassy appearance which always precedes an extremely hot day. At 6 o'clock, the mercury at DELATOUR's, in Wall-street, stood at 77°, and at noon at 91°. It is to be hoped, for the benefit of the poor jaded animals in the City, that the clerk of the weather will not favor us with many such days.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET ON A STATEN ISLAND BOAT.—As one of the Staten Island ferry-boats arrived at her dock at the foot of Whitehall-street, late on Sunday afternoon, several pickpockets went on board, and very soon after one of them, who gave his name as WILLIAM RASSON, succeeded in picking the pocket of Mr. FREDERICK TILEBERTO, of No. 6 Bleecker-street, of a gold watch and chain. Fortunately one of Mr. TILEBERTO's friends, who was standing near, caught RASSON in the act of passing the watch to an accomplice. The thief was at once seized by several men, and the stolen property taken from him with very little ceremony. Officer SMITH, of the First Precinct, was at hand, and RASSON was taken into custody, and yesterday committed to the Tombs. His accomplice escaped.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, medium build, good teeth, sandy side whiskers and moustache, was found in the water at Pier No. 24 North River. From some papers found on his person, it is thought his name is ANTONIO TOQUET. Among other documents was a French passport, a letter of credit of 5,000 francs, dated in 1856; also other papers in the French language. His effects can be seen at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered the usual verdict.

THE EAST BROADWAY CARS.—The line of stages running through East Broadway has been withdrawn. The new line of cars which are to run through East Broadway, Catharine-street and Park-row to BARNUM's Museum, are expected to commence running very shortly.

PILOT BOATS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—The Government has chartered for three months, for service at Port Royal, the New-York and Sandy Hook pilot boats *W. H. Aspinwall*, (No. 21,) and the *John D. Jones*, (No. 15.)

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATH BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest on JOHN T. MATHEWS, who died of injuries sustained by falling from a window of the house of PATRICK CARNEY, corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, on the night of the 20th ult. MATHEWS had secured a substitute and took him to CARNEY's house for safe keeping till morning. During the evening they imbibed frequently, and CARNEY threatened to eject MATHEWS from the house for some improper expressions in regard to his daughter. MATHEWS, in order to get out of the way went to the window, and either jumped or fell out, no one being near him at the time. He was picked up and taken to the City Hospital by Officer MOWBRAY, where, a few days subsequently, he died. The jury rendered the verdict that deceased came to his death from injuries sustained by accidentally falling from the window, and CARNEY, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody.

RECRUITING AGENTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at their last meeting, passed a resolution requesting Gov. SEYMOUR to appoint agents from this county to proceed South for the purpose of recruiting as many negroes as can be procured in order to assist in filling the quota under the coming draft. The Bounty Committee received authority yesteraay to appoint one agent from each Assembly District, making seven in all. These were designated, and several have already proceeded on their mission. The recruits are to be enlisted for one year, and to receive $100 bounty. Volunteers may be enlisted whenever they can be procured, but substitutes must be brought to Brooklyn to be mustered in.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored people of Brooklyn, New-York and vicinity, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of Emancipation in the British West India Islands yesterday. They gathered in large numbers at Leffert's Park in the Ninth Ward—the cars leading thereto being crowded during the forenoon, while many who could not be thus accommodated went on foot. There was music, singing and addresses Rev. S. MARTIN, Rev. G. WILBUR STRONG and others who discussed the principal events of the past few years in which the colored men have formed a prominent object. The President's Emancipation Proclamation, the extinction of slavery in the Disrict of Columbia and prospects in Maryland and other States were adverted to. All passed off pleasantly.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Three men, named E. HOPKER, C. BASELMAN and JOHN FRANK, were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, on the charge of raising a row in the lager beer saloon of JOHN G. KERBER, Fulton-street, on Saturday night last, in which they beat the proprietor severely. The barkeeper handed a pistol to KERBER, who fired at MARTIN SOHNEIDER, the ball taking effect in his leg. The accused were held for a further hearing.

BROKEN UP.—A saloon near the lower part of Fulton-street, where a number of "pretty waiter-girls" were the principal attraction, was broken up by Capt. JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, on Saturday night, by the arrest of the proprietor on the charge of being a deserter from the United States naval service. He was taken on ship board to serve the remainder of his term of three years, having deserted when only one month in the service.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment militia, recently selected for one hundred day's service, is encamped near Prospect Hill Reservoir, and the Colonel expects to be mustered into the service on Wednesday next. This regiment and the Fifty-sixth, are the only two from Brooklyn designated for service under the late call of the President.

FIRE.—An incendiary fire occurred in the pistol manufactory, corner of John and Bridge streets, yesterday morning, caused by the ignition by some one of rags which had been saturated with oil. The fire was suppressed before much damage was done.

MAD DOG.—A dog showing unmistakable evidencences of hydrophobia, was killed in the Eighth Ward (Gowanus) on Sunday.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court this morning, in the matter of Amor J. Willamson, one of the Tax Commissioners, indicted for a contempt, on the suggestion of Hon. John McKeon, Counsel for Williamson, the court, on the motion of District-Attorney Hall, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury for the term: Augustus F. Dow, foreman; Wm. Allen, John H. Abeel, Harmon Griffen, William C. Heath, Edward J. Knapp, William H. James, S. K. Parker, James P. Peck, John Parks, Schuyler Skaats, Barker L. Soloman, William A. Thompson, William Whitewright, Jr., Alex. R. Walsh, Rufus K. Wood, Edward M. Young. After a brief charge they were dismissed to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Alexander Adams, once a famous pedestrian, pleaded guilty to "walking" into a gentleman's pocket and walking off with $10. In consideration of the destitute condition of his wife, His Honor inflicted the light punishment of 30 days in the City Prison. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

### A Changeable Witness.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*In the Matter of the Application for the Discharge of William Reardon.*—In this case the prisoner had been arrested for grand larceny on the affidavits of a lady, alleging that he had stolen her watch. The lady now comes forward and says that prisoner never stole her watch or attempted anything of the kind. His honor sent Reardon back to Justice Hogan for further examination.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—AUG. 1, 1864.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | U. S. 6s, '81.C. | 105⅜ | 200 | Hud. Riv. R. | 131 |
| 45,000 | do | 105½ | 700 | do | 130 |
| 40,000 | do | 105⅜ | 200 | do | 129½ |
| 30,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s..R. | 106⅜ | 100 | do ...b10 | 129⅝ |
| 20,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s..C. | 107⅛ | 100 | do ...b3 | 129⅜ |
| 46,000 | do | 107 | 1000 | Reading R. | 136 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, '71...R. | 98 | 500 | do | 135¾ |
| 1,000 | U.S. 6s,1-yr.C. | 94¾ | 300 | Mich. Cen. R. | 139 |
| 5,000 | Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R. | 72½ | 100 | Chi. & Alt. Pref. | 96 |
| 30,000 | Ohio & Miss. C. | 51 | 50 | Chi. & Alt. R. | 97 |
| 50,000 | do | 50½ | 1000 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 88 |
| 10,000 | do ...b10 | 50⅝ | 200 | do | 88⅛ |
| 30,000 | do | 50 | 200 | do | 88⅜ |
| 1,000 | Erie 3d M. B. | 129 | 800 | do | 88⅜ |
| 13,500 | Erie 4th M. Bs. | 120 | 100 | do ...b7 | 89 |
| 1,000 | Tol.&Wab.2d M. | 86½ | 100 | Ill. Cen. Scrip | 128¼ |
| 4,000 | P.,Ft.W.&C.1st | 130 | 1000 | do | 128 |
| 2,000 | At.& G. W. 1stM Ohio Div. | 99½ | 260 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 112⅝ |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 38 | 1000 | do | 112 |
| 100 | do ...b30 | 38⅛ | 400 | do | 111⅞ |
| 200 | do | 37¾ | 100 | do | 111⅛ |
| 30 | Del. & H. C. Co. | 210 | 800 | Chi. & N. W. | 56 |
| 100 | Penn. Coal Co. | 220 | 100 | do ...b10 | 56⅛ |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pref. | 61 | 100 | do ...b30 | 56⅝ |
| 800 | do | 61⅜ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pref. | 90 |
| 100 | do | 61¾ | 700 | do | 89⅛ |
| 100 | do ...b30 | 62⅛ | 300 | do | 89 |
| 100 | do | 61½ | 300 | do | 88⅜ |
| 106 | do ...s10 | 61⅛ | 100 | do | 88 |
| 400 | Quick. Min. Co. | 82 | 200 | Cle. & Tol. R. ...x-d | 129 |
| 300 | do | 81⅜ | 100 | do ...b15 | 130 |
| 300 | do | 81⅞ | 300 | do | 128 |
| 100 | do ...b30 | 82 | 1000 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 111⅜ |
| 100 | do | 81⅛ | 300 | do | 112 |
| 20 | Ash. Coal Co. | 20 | 100 | do | 111⅞ |
| 300 | Mar. Min. Co. | 48 | 300 | Mil.& P. Du C. | 68 |
| 100 | Erie Railway | 112⅛ | 300 | P., F. W. & C. | 114 |
| 100 | do ...s10 | 112 | 100 | do | 113⅞ |
| 300 | do | 112 | 300 | do | 113⅜ |
| 700 | do | 111⅞ | 300 | Alt. & T. H. Pref. | 77 |
| | | | 100 | Gunnell Gold | 4 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $40,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..C. | 106⅜ | 200 | Hud. River R. | 128¼ |
| 20,000 | do | 105 | 100 | do | 128 |
| 50,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s..C. | 106⅜ | 600 | Reading R. | 136⅜ |
| 30,000 | do | 106⅜ | 100 | do | 136⅛ |
| 20,000 | do | 106⅜ | 200 | do ...b10 | 136⅜ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 6s,1-yr.C. | 94⅜ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. | 88⅜ |
| 25,000 | do | 94¾ | 100 | do | 88⅛ |
| 25,000 | do | 94 | 300 | Ill. C.R. Scrip | 128¼ |
| 10,000 | Ten. St. 6s. '90. | 57 | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 112⅛ |
| 20,000 | Ohio & M. Cer. | 50 | 100 | do | 112⅛ |
| 10,000 | do | 50⅜ | 100 | do | 112 |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 37⅜ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 56 |
| 300 | Cumb. Coal Pref. | 60⅜ | 600 | do | 55⅜ |
| 300 | do | 60¼ | 800 | Chi.& N.W.Pref. | 88⅜ |
| 100 | Quicksilv. Min. | 78⅜ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 131 |
| 50 | Pacific Mail | 281⅜ | 150 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 112⅛ |
| 200 | Erie Railway | 111⅜ | 200 | do | 112⅛ |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C. | 114 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | Ohio & Miss.C. | 50⅜ | 200 | Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d | 128⅜ |
| 30,000 | do | 50 | 100 | do ...c | 128⅛ |
| 10,000 | do ...s3 | 50 | 100 | do | 128⅜ |
| 40,000 | do ...b3 | 50 | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts | 112⅛ |
| 20,000 | do | 49⅜ | 100 | do ...s3 | 112 |
| 10,000 | do ...b3 | 49⅜ | 300 | do | 112 |
| 10,000 | do ...s3 | 49⅜ | 300 | do ...s3 | 112⅛ |
| 1000 | Erie Railway | 111⅜ | 300 | do ...b3 | 112⅛ |
| 200 | do ...c | 111⅜ | 400 | do ...c | 112⅛ |
| 100 | do ...c | 111⅜ | 600 | do ...c | 112⅛ |
| 650 | do ...s3 | 111⅜ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. R | 112⅛ |
| 700 | do | 111⅜ | 300 | do | 112⅛ |
| 800 | Reading R. | 136¼ | 200 | do ...s3 | 112⅛ |
| 200 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 89¼ | 400 | do | 112⅛ |
| 200 | do | 89⅛ | 300 | Chi. & N.W.Pref. | 88⅜ |
| 600 | do ...s3 | 89⅜ | 200 | Chic. & N. Wr. ...s3 | 56¼ |
| 300 | do | 89⅜ | 200 | do | 56 |
| 200 | do ...s3 | 89 | 200 | do ...b10 | 56⅛ |
| 300 | do ...b3 | 89⅛ | 200 | Cum. Coal Co. | 61 |
| 300 | do | 89 | 100 | do | 61⅛ |
| 100 | Hudson Riv. R. ...s3 | 128⅜ | 200 | Quicks. M. Co. | 79 |
| 100 | Mariposa M. Co. ...c | 47 | 500 | do ...s3 | 78⅜ |
| 100 | Canada Cop. | 4⅛ | 300 | do | 78⅜ |
| | | | 300 | do ...b3 | 79 |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Erie Railway | 111⅜ | 1100 | Clev. & Pitts | 110⅝ |
| 2300 | do | 111⅜ | 1000 | do ...s3 | 110⅝ |
| 400 | do ...s3 | 111⅜ | 100 | do ...b3 | 111 |
| 300 | do ...b4 | 111⅜ | 100 | do | 110⅝ |
| 800 | do | 111⅜ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. ...s3 | 129 |
| 900 | do ...s3 | 111⅜ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 112 |
| 300 | Hudson Riv. R. | 128 | 400 | do ...b3 | 112 |
| 200 | do ...s3 | 127⅞ | 100 | do ...b3 | 112 |
| 400 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 88⅜ | 100 | do | 111⅞ |
| 1200 | do ...s3 | 88 | 100 | do | 111⅞ |
| 200 | do | 88 | 100 | Chic.&N.W.R. | 54⅜ |
| 500 | do | 88⅜ | 100 | do ...s3 | 53⅜ |
| 200 | do ...s3 | 88⅜ | 500 | do | 53⅜ |
| 300 | do ...s3 | 88⅜ | 100 | Chi.&N.W.Pref. | 88⅜ |
| 100 | do | 88⅜ | | | |
| 500 | Reading R. | 136⅜ | | | |
| 300 | Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d | 127¾ | 100 | P.,Ft.W.&C. | 113¾ |
| 100 | do ...s3 | 127⅜ | 100 | do ...b3 | 113¾ |
| 100 | do ...s3 | 127⅜ | 300 | do | 113¼ |
| 100 | do | 127⅜ | 400 | Cum. Coal ...s3 | 60 |
| 100 | do ...s3 | 127⅜ | 200 | do ...b3 | 60 |
| 50 | Mariposa M. Co. | 46¾ | 100 | Quick. M. Co. | 78⅜ |
| 100 | do | 46 | | | |

MONDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 30, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 23:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $5,047,281 |
| Increase in Specie | 17,984 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 135,466 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 4,948,308 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | Aug. 1, 1863. | July 30, 1864. | July 23, 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $69,401,000 | $69,927,725 | $69,927,725 |
| Loans | 176,208,597 | 185,838,480 | 190,885,761 |
| Specie | 33,746,681 | 21,051,896 | 21,033,912 |
| Circulation | 5,700,452 | 4,553,426 | 4,688,892 |
| Gross Deposits | 209,875,116 | 219,502,921 | 215,172,015 |
| Exchanges | 48,701,970 | 66,573,288 | 67,190,690 |
| Undrawn | 161,173,146 | 152,929,633 | 147,981,325 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 29,459,702 | 16,007,380 | 14,416,659 |

The Bank Loans are again reported down, and to the extent of over five millions, owing to the reimbursement of the temporary 6 per cent. Loans made to the Treasury Office. The Deposit line is up nearly five millions, the tendency of remittances being, of late, to the City from the interior. The market for Money is made more comfortable by the recent changes in the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement, though 7 per cent. is the prevailing rate of interest.

The stock of Gold in the Banks and Sub-Treasury Office in this City, stood, on the

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st July, 1864 | $31,057,550 |
| 1st August, 1864 | 31,843,916 |
| Increase since July 1 | $786,366 |
| The stock of Gold and Silver in the Sub-Treasury Office in New-York to-day, is | $10,792,020 |
| Appropriated to over-due Interest | 2,718,879 |
| Surplus Gold balances | $8,073,141 |

The operations of the Treasury Office in New-York for the month of July were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balances July 1, 1864 | | $17,798,646 |
| Receipts of the month: | | |
| From Customs | $3,641,301 | |
| Loans | 8,943,735 | |
| Transfers | 9,950,733 | |
| Miscellaneous | 20,972,180 | —43,507,949 |
| Together | | $61,306,595 |
| Disbursements of month | | 45,299,215 |
| Balances August 1 | | $16,007,380 |

The total amount of Gold interest applied for during the month is only $1,881,000, (or only about one-half the Gold Customs of the month,) so that after these and other Gold payments, the Gold and Silver balances in the office stand, at the close of the month, $10,792,020, as against $9,850,865 on the 1st July. A large amount of over-due coupons, (1st May, 1st July, and other dates,) would appear to be withheld from presentation—the balance standing to the credit of Interest account being $2,718,879.

Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, for the past eleven years Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, this morning left the office, which he had previously resigned because of impaired health. Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, for eighteen years past the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Assistant Treasurer at New-York. This appointment is well deserved by Mr. R., as it is promptly bestowed by Mr. FESSENDEN, on the representations made to him of the long and faithful services and undoubted capability of this officer. The retirement of Mr. CISCO affords us the opportunity to acknowledge his marked and uniform courtesies to the City press, in communicating through its members all proper, as well as timely information, for the public.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange fell 5 ℘ cent. early in the day on the first news from Petersburgh, but the former returned to 256@258 ℘ cent. on rumors of less favorable results of the bloody battle of Saturday. The market for Gold at 3:30 P. M., when the Gold Room closed, stood 257⅜ ℘ cent.

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were not so firm as at the close last week, at the Board to-day, the 5:20s suffering the largest decline as compared with Saturday's market. The bidding was prejudiced early in the day by a rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury, who is looked for in town this afternoon, means to dispose of the remaining $33,000,000 of the Bonds of 1881 during his visit to New-York. There was no sufficient authority for the rumor to the close of 'Change hour to sanction even the probability of such a negotiation. The subscriptions to the new 7.30 ℘ cents are going on steadily at the Treasury Office, and at the National Banks. The Fourth National on Saturday received about $250,000 on this amount.

There was less business and a decided reaction in prices in the Railway Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day. Some of the Miscellaneous Shares, on the contrary, were higher than on Saturday. There was no change in the Money market to authorise the fall in the Railway speculation, but the temper of the market appeared less confident than last week, and there was a considerable pressure to put out cash and short time contracts on nearly the entire list.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the last sales of Saturday. There was a further decline in Government Gold-bearing Stocks at the Second Board, and a heavy feeling in the most of the Railways. The rumor that Mr. FESSENDEN, during his stay in the City, will arrange for the disposal of the $33,000,000 of 1881 Bonds was received late in the day. The 5.20s closed steady notwithstanding, and the 1881s were 105 ℘ cent.:

| | Sat. | Mon. | | Sat. | Mon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1861 | 106 | 105 | Mich. Central | 139⅜ | 138¾ |
| U. S. 5-20's | 108⅜ | 106⅜ | Mich. Southern | 90⅜ | 88 |
| N. Y. Central | 134⅛ | *128⅜ | Illinois Cen. | 129⅜ | 127⅝ |
| Erie | 112⅜ | 111⅜ | Pittsburgh | 114⅜ | 110⅝ |
| Erie Preferred | 110 | 109⅜ | Fort Wayne | 116 | 113⅜ |
| Hudson | 133¼ | 127⅝ | Rock Island | 114 | 111⅞ |
| Canton | 38 | 36⅜ | Reading | 136 | 135⅜ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 95⅜ | 94 | Quicksilver | 79 | 78 |
| Toledo | 142⅜ | *129⅜ | Cum'land Coal | 60 | 60 |
| Northwest | 57 | 53⅜ | Mariposa | 48 | 46 |
| Ohio & M. Certfs | 52⅜ | 49⅜ | N. West Pref. | 91¾ | 88⅜ |

* Ex. div.

The new Room on Broad-street of the Open Board of Stock Brokers was inaugurated to-day. The extent and arrangements of the Room were noticed in our last paper. The change from the temporary accommodations of the Board on the same street is, of course, very acceptable to all parties.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 114 | Ocean | 97 |
| Merchants' | 108 | American Exchange | 116 |
| Phoenix | 105 | Metropolitan | 116 |
| National | 102 | Corn Exchange | 104 |
| State of New-York | 115 | Continental | 101 |
| Commerce | 106 | Park | 137 |

The following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 120 | Chi. &N.W. Int. | 100 |
| Erie 2ds, '79 | 129 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts | 101⅜ |
| Erie 4ths, '80 | 120 | Tol. & Wab. 1sts | 100 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E., '77 | 116 | Tol. & Wab. Ext. | 101 |
| Hud. R. 1sts, '69 | 118 | Tol. & Wab. 2ds | 86½ |
| Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85 | 126 | Mil. & P. du Chien | 116 |
| Harlem 2ds, '64 | 103⅜ | Gal. & Chi. extended | 118 |
| Mich. C. '69 & '73 | 128 | Gal. & Chi. 2ds | 110 |
| Mich. C. new 1sts | 138 | Gal. & R. I. 1sts | 111 |
| Chi. B. & Quincy | 126 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 114 |
| Ill. Cen. | 131 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. | 130 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 111 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 115 |
| Atlantic & G. W. | 99 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. | 61⅜ |

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,643,593 62, including for Customs $95,000, and for 7-30 Notes, $305,300; Total payments, $4,430,440 35; Total balance, $15,220,534 25.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,
CASH CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Will take subscriptions for the Hon. Mr. Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 650 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 28,314 bbls. Flour, 938 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 381,635 bushels Wheat, 232,380 bushels Corn, 66,565 bushels Oats, 3,793 pkgs. Provisions, 2,030 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is dull and nominal. Stock, 226,393 bags.

COTTON—Is in request and advancing; Middlings, $1 63@$1 65 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 1,850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day at very irregular prices—desirable lots, especially of fresh-ground shipping brands, which are not abundant, closing quite firmly. Sales since our last amount to 18,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 65@$10 50, chiefly at $9 90@$10, and for Septemb r delivery at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 75 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western, ℘ bbl. | $9 00 | @$9 60 |
| Extra State | 9 65 | @10 50 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 50 | @12 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping b'ds. | 10 00 | @10 75 |
| Extra Ohio trade and family brands | 10 80 | @12 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 60 | @12 25 |
| Poor to choice extra Missouri | 11 00 | @14 00 |

Southern Flour is unsettled. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls., at $10 25@$11 10 for poor to good, and $11 15@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and rather cheaper; sales 850 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and unsettled; sales 100 bbls. fine and superfine at from $8@$10 65—the latter a fancy price—℘ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, closing at $7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Brandywine ℘ bbl. sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much more freely offered to-day, and though the export demand has been active, prices have declined 3c.@4c. ℘ bushel. Of the wheat offered to-day a very small portion was of prime quality or in shipping order. Sales have been made since our last of 257,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 57@$2 62; Red Western at $2 48@$2 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 40@$2 43, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 40; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 37½ ℘ bushel. Corn has been unusually plenty to-day, and the bulk of the offerings have been unsound or very inferior; prices have fallen off materially. The demand has been active at the reduced figures. Sales since our last, 184,000 bushels, at $1 56@$1 60 for inferior to very choice Mixed Western, $1 50@$1 52 for unsound, and $1 75@$1 85 for White ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal at $1 95@$1 98 ℘ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices; we quote Canada at $1 01@$1 02, Western at $1 02@$1 03, State at $1 02@$1 03, cash, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 80 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inquired for at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 40@$3 60 ℘ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℘ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been quiet at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@88c., free, and 82½c.@84c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, partly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales since our last 6,650 bbls., at $39@$40 for New Mess, and $42@$42 50 for August delivery, and $35@$36 for Old Mess; $35@$36 for Prime Mess, and $35 for Prime ℘ bbl. Stock of Pork to-day 183,702 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 23c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales of 65 packages. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered to-day; sales since our last 3,100 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19¾c.@21c., the latter a fancy price, and for August delivery at 21¾c.@22½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $19@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ ℔.; sales 245 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$34 50 ℘ tierce. Stock of Beef to-day 38,071 tierces and bbls. Beef hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 37c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 44c.@46c. for choice State, and 33c.@34c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate request at 16c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Are inactive and unsettled. Sales since our last, 370 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@21c. ℘ ℔. Refined sugars continue inactive at 21¾c.@29c. ℘ ℔. Stock, 66,868 hhds., 45,044 boxes, and 75,978 bags.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 ℔s., at 19c.@19½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and held firmly.

*Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July:*

| | Ky. | Va. & N. C. | Ohio. | Md. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock, July 1, 1864..Hhds. | 17,704 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 17,723 |
| Received since | 12,156 | — | — | 6 | 12,162 |
| Total | 29,860 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 29,885 |
| Delivered since | 4,018 | — | — | 1 | 7,019 |
| Stock Aug. 1, 1864 | 22,842 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 22,866 |
| Stock Aug. 1, 1863 | 50,305 | 2 | 13 | — | 50,320 |

*Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.*

| | Havana. | Cuba. | Yara. | Cienfuegos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock July 1, 1864, bales | 5,229 | 127 | 156 | 173 |
| Received since, bales | 1,892 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total, hhds | 7,121 | 127 | 156 | 173 |
| Delivered since, bales | 2,192 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Stock Aug 1, 1864, bales | 4,929 | 127 | 156 | 160 |

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $1 73@$1 75 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month Mr. WALTER BROWN notices thus: "The excitement which pervaded the Wool market in the latter part of June was checked early in July, and has not since been revived. Owing in part to the tight Money market as well as to the fact that many consumers had partially stocked themselves in the growing districts, trade was very limited through the first weeks in the month; but within the last ten days large sales of Fleeces were made whenever a slight concession from the highest rates could be obtained. The temporary quiet in the Woolen Goods market, and the uncertainty in regard to the effect upon prices of the financial course of our new Secretary of the Treasury, have induced manufacturers to hold aloof; but as figures continue high in the country, and consumption steadily goes on, they will probably buy more freely in the Eastern cities, and many dealers look for a higher range during September and October than we have yet seen. Some mills, which have been using Foreign Wools altogether for the last year or two, are now buying domestic; and others are changing from cotton warp to all wool goods. The transactions in Foreign Wool have not been large, and the stocks here are firmly held; some parcels have been reshipped, and the expected arrivals are small. Pulled wools have been in demand at full prices, but operations are limited by the small supply. California Wools have been fairly active, and good light lots of Spring clip brought high prices. There are some burry lots offering which are cheap to those who have the appliances for using such. Advices from abroad show a marked improvement in prices of English fleeces. The annual public sales of Colonial Wools are now occurring, and the stock offered is the largest on record; it is presumed that high rates will rule, the stocks in hands of manufacturers being small. We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,650,000 ℔s., 85c.@$1 10; Pulled, 170,000 ℔s., 85c.@$1 15; 125,000 ℔s. California, 30c.@50c.; 1,150 bales Cape, 55c.@70c.; 820 bales Mestizo, 48c.@60c.; 30 bales Rabbat, 52½c.; 182 bales Constantine, 45c.; 50 bales Corentas, 38c.; 100 bales Mazagan; 100 bales Mediterranean. In Boston—Fleece and pulled, 1,875,000 ℔s., 70c.@$1 10; 20,000 ℔s. Canada, 87c.@90c.; 30,000 ℔s. California; 1,136 bales Mediterranean; 1,321 bales Cape, 52c.@65c.; 70 bales Mestizo, 45c. In Philadelphia—Fleeces, 1,615,000 ℔s., 90c.@$1 15; Pulled, 30,000 ℔s., 82c.@90c.; 15,000 ℔s. California, 62c.@76c.; 2,000 ℔s. Montevideo, 38c.; 18,000 ℔s. Russian, 40c.; 4,000 ℔s. Smyrna, 44c. In Providence—80,000 ℔s. Fleeces, 85c.@$1 05; 65,000 ℔s. Pulled, 85c.@92c.; 8,000 ℔s. Canada, 92c. The imports for the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 55 bales; London, 535; Marseilles, 191; Hamburg, 475; Constantinople, 299; Odessa, 682; Mazagan, 604; Bombay, 190; Algoa Bay, 851; Valparaiso, 1,472; Matamoras, 26; Aspinwall, 196; San Francisco, 297. Total, 5,874 bales."

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very moderate to-day. Rates were higher, in view of the trouble about wages with the 'longshoremen. For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 bbls. Flour, (to fill up) at 1s. 9d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 7½d.; 150,000 feet Oak Plank at 40s.@41s. 3d. ℘ 1,000 superficial feet; also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.; 550 bbls. Pork at 4s.@4s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 60 tons Tea at 35s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark with 30,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d.; another, with 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6s., or, if direct, 5s.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. of Northwest Extra at $10, and 1,000 bbls. Fancy at $12. WHEAT very dull; sales of Old Red at $2 50, and New at $2 55; White at $2 60@$2 70. CORN quiet; sales 6,000 bushels of Yellow at $1 73@$1 75. OATS dull at 83c. PETROLEUM very quiet; sales of Crude at 50c.; refined in bond at 80c.@83c., and free at 90c@93c. WHISKY dull at $1 80.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | Aug. 3 | Boston | Liverpool |
| Marathon | Aug. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| New-York | Aug. 6 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Borussia | Aug. 6 | New-York | Southampton |
| City of Washing'n | Aug. 6 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Scotia | Aug. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Bremen | Aug. 13 | New-York | Southampton |
| Virginia | Aug. 13 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Manchester | Aug. 13 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Africa | Aug. 17 | Boston | Liverpool |
| Washington | Aug. 17 | New-York | Havre |
| Olympus | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Saxonia | Aug. 20 | New-York | Southampton |
| City of London | Aug. 20 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Persia | Aug. 24 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Erin | Aug. 27 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Hansa | Aug. 27 | New-York | Southampton |
| Asia | Aug. 31 | Boston | Liverpool |
| Teutonia | Sept. 3 | New-York | Southampton |
| China | Sept. 7 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Pennsylvania | Sept. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Lafayette | Sept. 14 | New-York | Havre |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia | July 19 | Liverpool | New-York |
| City of Manchester | July 20 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Africa | July 23 | Liverpool | Boston |
| St. David | July 21 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| City of Cork | July 23 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Sidon | July 26 | Liverpool | New-York |
| City of London | July 27 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Persia | July 30 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Erin | Aug. 2 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Asia | Aug. 6 | Liverpool | Boston |
| China | Aug. 13 | Liverpool | New-York |
| America | Aug. 17 | Southampton | New-York |
| New-York | Aug. 31 | Southampton | New-York |
| Bremen | Sept. 14 | Southampton | New-York |
| Hansa | Sept. 28 | Southampton | New-York |

### For New-Orleans, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roanoke | Aug. 9 | New-York | Havana |
| Yazoo | Aug. 10 | New-York | New-Orleans |
| Liberty | Aug. 10 | New-York | Havana |

### European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Europa*, via Boston, will close on Tuesday, at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Belgian*, via Quebec, will close on Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M.

### Mails for Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the steamer *Frances*, will close on Tuesday, at 9 A. M.

### For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. |
| Erie Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 3 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4:00 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 4 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M. |

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 176 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
G. SESSELBERG,
HENRY P. ALVES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

D. A. BOODY and FINLEY I. WRIGHT are this day admitted members of our house.
H. H. BOODY & CO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the name of WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, for the transaction of a general banking business, at No. 17 Broad-st.

THOS. WALDEN,
CHAS. F. WILLARD,
EDWARD R. McILVAINE,
CHAS. C. WALDEN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., New-York, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PONY HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—THIRTEEN hands high, very strong, warranted sound and kind for ladies and children to drive and ride; afraid of nothing; price $100, or will exchange for a handsome saddle-horse. Can be seen at DISBROW'S, corner of 40th st. and 5th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. Island, N.Y.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER THOMAS FOULKS, well adapted for towing; length, 75 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 6 inches. Built in Brooklyn in 1861; metaled with pure copper in 1864. Vessel has been run but a few months, and is sold to close an account. For particulars apply at office.

THOMAS STACK, Shipbuilder,
Foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will open its annual Session at their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The election of officers will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th inst. Polls open from 2 to 10 P. M. By order.

R. W. C. LANGDON, Grand [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

**Amusements this Evening.**

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum......................$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One copy 1 year | $3 00 | Five copies 1 year | $12 00 |
| Two copies 1 year | 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year | 22 50 |

The Weekly Times.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One copy 1 year | $2 00 | Five copies 1 year | $8 00 |
| Three copies 1 year | 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year | 15 00 |

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year.............25 00

*To Clergymen.*—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

*We have no authorized traveling Agents.*

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

From Petersnurgh our news is not of the success anticipated. After the explosion, at an early hour on Saturday morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory; but, by the failure of the colored troops to carry out their part of the programme, affairs began to wear a different aspect. The explosion of the mine, which was delayed beyond the appointed time, took place precisely at 4:40 o'clock, and the roar of artillery which immediately followed is said to have been indescribably grand. At 5:30 the charge was made, and the fort, with a portion of the line on each side, was carried in the most gallant manner. The second line, a short distance beyond the fort, was also attempted; but at this critical moment the colored troops, which had advanced in good order to the first line, wavered and broke under a galling fire. They were rallied and again pushed forward, but without success, most of their officers being killed or wounded. Their losses were very severe. Their struggle continued for some time, but the rebels had such great advantage that the highest efforts were unavailing. The reserve were not ordered to advance, and our troops fell back as best they could. Our losses in the affair have been estimated as high as four or five thousand.

The latest intelligence from Pennsylvania indicates the withdrawal of the rebel forces from the State, in the direction of Bedford Springs. Maj.-Gen. Couch was yesterday in the western part of Pennsylvania, making a reconnissance of the defences on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. Before proceeding to Pittsburgh he examined several points along the Pennsylvania Pailroad, and gave directions for covering the border of the counties along the Maryland line in that direction. Major-Gen. Cadwallader is in command of the forces and fortifications in the eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating the most active measures to meet any emergency that may occur. The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburgh is now stated to have consisted of but 208 men. The report that Gen. Averill had defeated the rebels very severely at McConnelsburgh is confirmed.

### GENERAL NEWS.

It is worthy of notice that the first brigade to enter the Petersburgh fort after the explosion was the Forteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, the Second brigade of Ledlie's division, commanded by Col. Elisha G. Marshall. This brigade also stormed the rifle-pits before Petersburgh, and bore an important part in the successful assault on the second line of rebel works. It is now found again at the post of honor and of danger. Col. Marshall, acting-brigadies, is a native of New-York, and was educated at West Point.

A few days ago one of our ordinary light-draft gunboats, belonging to Admiral Lee's fleet, on the James River, was fired at from a rebel shore battery. One of the shells struck and entered the magazine, but did not explode. Upon a search being made for the rebel missile, it was discovered that it had passed through *two barrels of powder and lodged in a third*, from which it was removed. At the time this kindly shell made its grand entree into the magazine there were about one hundred souls—officers and men—on board of the gunboat, every one of whom would, undoubtedly, have been blown to atoms had it exploded. It should be remembered that in constructing our light-draft gunboats it is impossible to sink the magazine, machinery and boilers below water-mark.

Mrs. Silas Bump, of Brandon, says the Springfield *Republican*, was burned to death, a few days since, under the most shocking circumstances. With her husband, who is almost helpless, having a broken back, she had for some time manufactured matches on a small scale; and on the fatal day, finding smoke coming from a can where the phosphorus was kept in water, she took it up to remove it from the house, when it exploded, enveloping her in flames. She managed to reach the room where her husband was, and, with the little assistance he could give, tear the burning clothes from her body; after which she rolled upon the floor in dying agony, there being no one to care for her but her husband, and he was helpless. A rain was falling at the time, and she rolled out of doors and remained there, hoping it would quench the fire. She lived in this condition, perfectly conscious, for three hours.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 27th ult. has the following: "We have permission to lay before our readers the following telegraphic dispatch from the front, received here yesterday. The conclusion of the dispatch cannot be published, for the reason that it speaks of the future; but we may add that the last sentence asserts that but for the death of poor McPherson, the victory would have been as glorious as it was complete, or words of similar import:

'The battle of the 22d, of the Army of the Tennessee and the enemy, was very severe. The enemy attacked seven times, and were as often repulsed. Our total loss is 3,500 and 10 guns. The known loss of the enemy in killed is more than 3,000, and we captured over 2,000 prisoners, also 18 stands of colors and over 5,000 stands of arms. The total loss of the enemy of that day, of killed, wounded and missing, cannot fall short of from 10,000 to 12,000. In the battle of the 20th instant, his loss was at least 6,000 and a stand of colors. Our army is right on Atlanta, and in fine condition.'"

A returned soldier, belonging to the Fifth Connecticut, was discovered early on Saturday morning walking in the streets of Hartford, with his hands thrown over his head, crying, "I am Moses, come to relieve the sick and unfortunate." The poor fellow, worn out by hard service, had become mentally shattered. His comrades say that he has been in this condition for three or four weeks, and devotes most of his time in reading the Scriptures, imagining that he is divinely inspired. He was taken in charge by the police force and sent to New-London, where his parents reside.

A few days since a poor woman arrived in Chicago, having begged her way from the interior of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the oath of allegiance. She arrived only to find his name on the list of those who had died in camp.

A correspondent who contributed to the fund of $3,087 04, which was recently handed over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, states that it should have been credited to the people of South Adams, Mass., and not to those of North Adams, as was done.

An ingenious Worcester mechanic has invented a self-operating machine for spinning wool that saves half the labor and cost of the best of its predecessors.

The fires in the Maine woods, fanned by a gale on Wednesday, swept down upon the little village of Salmon Brook, twelve miles above Houlton, and destroyed almost the whole village—upward of twenty-five buildings.

Last Friday a severe snow-storm occurred on Mount Washington, in which a party of tourists just escaped from death by exposure to the cold. They went unprepared for the change in the weather.

Edward Everett has provided a second representative recruit, and has addressed the following note to Gov. Andrew:

Boston, July 27, 1864.

My Dear Governor: With reference to Mr. Tappan's letter, which by your direction has been referred to me by Col. Day, I would state that I entertain a very favorable opinion of the plan of representative substitutes for those not liable to personal service. I procured one for myself nearly two years ago, and as soon as the present plan was announced I determined to avail myself of it to procure another. I now inclose my check for the requisite sum. It appears to me an arrangement extremely well calculated to enable persons not subject to draft to share to some extent the burden with those who are, and I have no doubt that all who have the means will gladly resort to this method of hastening the recruitment of the army of the United States, and thus bring the war to a speedy close.

I remain, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

His Excellency Gov. Andrew.

In the registry of passengers from this port to Europe, on Saturday, was the name of "Joseph Howard." Some of our cotemporaries suppose that this was the author of the bogus proclamation. But it was not. He is still in Fort Lafayette.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterdap, pursuant to law, to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, but, as usual, this business was postponed. The matter of the surrender of the withheld assessment rolls by the old Tax Commissioners was communicated by the submission of the copy of a letter from Supervisor Purdy to Comptroller Brennan on last Saturday, transmitting to that officer the surrendered books, with the statement that they had just been received, and that on the advice of Supervisor Ely, they were given into his custody till Aug. 1, when the Board of Supervisors were to meet and probably would give directions as to their disposition. From this basis the Board discussed the question of what ought to be done with the books, but proceeded upon the hypothesis that Mr. Purdy still held control of their custody. Finally, a resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to what disposition should by made of them. The Board adopted resolutions sympathizing with Supervisor Ely in the death of his father—an event that was preceded but a short time by the loss of his mother—and then adjourned to the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution, by Councilman Riley, requesting the Board of Supervisors to increase the bounty for volunteer enlistments. The board concurred in the resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to wait upon the Mayor and request a statement of his reasons for declining to convene the Board of Health. The board adjourned by rule to Thursday—the regular day of meeting—but as that will be the National Fast Day, it is doubtful that there will be a meeting again till next Monday.

There was a decided reaction on the Stock Exchange yesterday, both on the Government Stocks and the Railway Shares. The average decline is 1½@2 ℔ cent. as compared with Saturday. The price of Gold at the close of the day was rather higher than on Saturday, although the early sales were at a decline.

Produce was more freely offered and purchased yesterday at, however, very irregular prices, the market closing generally with renewed firmness, especially for desirable lots of flour, grain, provisions and cotton. Foreign merchandise was quiet and unsettled. The freight engagements were restricted; rates higher.

The cattle yards at Fourty-fourth-street were heavily stocked yesterday, and prices experienced a material decline. The market was a dull one and closed heavily. The books foot up 3.700 cattle for the week thus far. Probably 200 or 300 have been received by the Harlem local trains, thus swelling the number to about 4,000. Beside these, 950 head were sold at Bergen. We quote prime beeves at 18c., net, but a limited number are sold at this price. We heard of 19c. for some selected bullocks, from the droves, while really prime beeves have been offered in limited numbers. Medium and inferior cattle have been in large supply. We notice a decline of from 1c.@1½c., fully 1c. on the best of the market; some report a large falling off. Medium to good bullocks rule at about 14c.@17c. Sheep are dull and sell at a decline of about 1c.; good fair sheep rating at 7c., live weight; extra would bring more.

### The Action at Petersburgh.

The attempt on the lines of Petersburgh on Saturday did not result in a success. It was an effort whose success or failure must occur at once, and must at once be apparent. It was of the nature of a *coup de main*, or a sudden effort or enterprise, which, though it might embrace many parts and much laborious preparation, must necessarily come to a conclusion very quickly after it was fairly got under way.

The action was very brief in duration, quite simple in character, and very decisive in its result. It began at daylight, the failure was evident before noon, and it entirely terminated by 2 o'clock. It opened with the explosion of the mine in front of Burnside's corps, which was quickly followed by the play of all our artillery along the whole line, and the rush of the greater part of a corps through the gap made by the explosion. The attacking column then made a desperate effort, lasting for several hours, to seize the enemy's works, but were unable to effect anything important in this direction, as they were enfiladed by the rebel guns and by heavy bodies of the enemy's infantry; and consequently, after very severe losses, our troops retreated. The related movement of Hancock and Sheridan to the north bank of the James has already been fully explained. The whole affair, in detail, will be found set forth by our correspondent at the front.

The New Popular Loan.—A correspondent writes us suggesting the propriety of country postmasters obtaining subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loan, called for by Secretary Fessenden. There are thousands of small towns and villages where there are no bankers, and where the postmasters are in continual intercourse with a large class of small capitalists, who hoard money, not having the knowledge or convenience to make a profitable and patriotic investment of it. It would be a fine way to make it a *people's* loan. There are many other obvious reasons, which make this course a very wise, necessary and effective one to pursue.

### The Public Service and the Public Weal.

The refusal of Mr. Moses Taylor to accept the place of Assistant Treasurer offered him by Secretary Fessenden, owing, we believe, to his unwillingness to withdraw his attention from the various private enterprizes in which he is engaged, suggests one or two considerations, possessing just now a great deal of interest. There is no man of intelligence and patriotism at the North who does not acknowledge that Government is not only one of the most important of human pursuits, but that too much talent, integrity, learning, experience and wisdom, cannot be brought to it, and that the happiness of nations and the progress of mankind in civilization is in the highest degree dependent on the manner in which it is carried on. And there is nobody who acknowledges this, who will not also acknowledge that, like all other arts, it has to be acquired by the usual mixture of study and practice, that it needs much knowledge and much experience, and the entire devotion of his time and attention to it to enable any man to succeed in it. To be well done, therefore, the work of Government has to be made the business, the whole and sole business, of some class or other. It can no more be carried on successfully by men whose training and pursuits draw them away half the time in other directions, than the profession of the law or of medicine. In England and the South, the class which takes up Government as a calling, has been and is the aristocracy of birth and wealth; and nobody can deny that, in both places, the ideas of the end and aim of Government, held by this class, have been admirably carried out. Their theory of the best form of polity, and of the great objects of political institutions, differ widely from ours; but it is impossible to deny that, such as it is, it has been properly practiced. The problem before them has been to construct and perpetuate, under given conditions, the strongest form of oligarchy; and the world knows what skill, courage, tenacity, and fertility of resource, they have brought to its solution.

Our aim here at the North has been something very different, and, as we believe, very much higher, but it must be acknowledged that we are far behind the oligarchists in the efficiency, accuracy and finish of our machinery; and the reason is that we have no governing class whatever. We have a class—and we all know what kind of class it is—which devotes itself to the work of *electioneering*, but we have no class which makes legistion a profession, as the Southern planters and the English gentry do, and devotes its whole time and attention to its pursuit, for its own sake and for the sake of the honor and fame it brings, without reference to the pay. Our Congressional delegations, as well as our incumbents of all public offices, change every year or two, and are nearly always filled by new men, often with but scanty education of any sort, generally without any experience, and very frequently needy, and absorbed in the miserable and degrading task of making enough money while in office to keep body and soul together when they are turned out of it. How ill-fitted these men were to carry on even Parliamentary warfare against the trained veterans which Southern constituencies sent to Congress, year after year, the political history of the last fifty years reveals only too plainly.

One great cause, we believe we might say *the* great cause, of this inferiority in our political men, is the unwillingness of those who are in possession of independent fortunes, and consequently have their time at their disposal, to devote any portion of it to the service of the State. Representative government has now been tried in various countries, and under various conditions, for over five hundred years, and it is as well ascertained as anything of the kind can be, that it cannot be carried on with nearly as much purity or efficiency by men who are dependent on it for a livelihood, as by men who engage in it solely from love of the work or a sense of duty. If our politicians had served democracy with half the skill and courage and devotion with which the Southern politicians served oligarchy, the Republic would certainly be in a better plight to-day than it is.

Our difficulty is, however, that our rich men do not, as a general rule, seem to have the slightest idea that they owe their time or personal services to the country. Their taxes they pay with infinite devotion; and no matter how often they are called on for donations or loans for public purposes, "they draw their checks" with the most refreshing enthusiasm. But, unhappily, whenever the State says to them, "You are rich, independent, honest, indefatigable, I want you for this or that laborious office, which I can only intrust to such men as you," the reply generally is: "Impossible; I have four or five millions, it is true; I have a stainless name; the paltry gains of a peculator would never tempt me. I am a trained worker and have much knowledge of men and of business; but I cannot accept. I am concerned in a bank, or a railroad, or a ferry-boat, or a mining company, and it would seriously inconvenience my colleagues—millionaires like myself—if I were to withdraw. My highest mission, from first to last, is to accumulate much money, or, having made much money, to accumulate more."

And this reply is constantly made, it must be remembered, while there are thousands of poor men in the field, drawn from all ranks of society, from all trades and professions, who are laying on "the Federal altar" not the chance of adding a few thousands more to fortunes already colossal, but home, friends, prospects, health, and the last greatest sacrifice of all—life itself. It is made while the nation is calling for these very sacrifices from hundreds of thousands more. In another year, many thousands of young men from every circle of society, who are now the delight of happy homes, and just taking their fresh, delicious draughts of life, will be dead on the battle-field, and we shall all say that it was very noble, but only their duty to die. And yet we venture to say that it would not be easy to find twelve elderly men of fortune, at the North, at this moment, to give seven hours a day in Congress or in an office, to the public service, if thereby they lost $5,000 a year, or fancied that they would inflict the slightest injury on a gas company, or any other "solid" money-making institution. Do not the ethics of the monied world, therefore, need a thorough revision?

### Foreigners in the Rebel Army.

A case is pending before the "Confederate States District Court," at Richmond, which presents to the world a new and startling history of the means by which the military despotism of the Confederacy prolongs its reign, and defies alike the criticism or the resentment of foreign Powers.

The case, the opening report of which we publish to-day in other columns, had a formal hearing in Richmond on Thursday last. It is that of R. D. Ogden, an Englishman by birth and an actor by profession. For some time before and after the outbreak of the war, Ogden resided at Mobile, and it is alleged—although that turns out to be in a measure immaterial to the issue before the court—that he there exercised the right of citizenship, by voting at one or more of the local elections. In November, 1861, Ogden came to Richmond under a professional engagement with the proprietor of the Richmond Theatre, and bearing at the same time credentials from the British Consul at Mobile, which vouched for his claims to be a British subject. Under the protection of his consular papers, Ogden was left to pursue his calling unmolested by the enrolling officers until the 1st of April of the present year, when he was drawn as a conscript and ordered to Camp Lee for military duty. His protests were altogether disregarded by the military authorities, and his consular certificate, he then learned for the first time, was utterly valueless, inasmuch as the so-called British Consul, by whom it was signed, had no *exequatur* from the Confederate Government. Five different appeals and decisions have been given in the case previous to the trial now pending, and in all of these but one, the conscript's right of release was denied, *not on the ground of his having exercised the right of citizenship at Mobile, but on the ground that domiciled foreigners are liable to military duty.*

In presenting the case before the Richmond District Court last week, Mr. P. H. Aylett, on behalf of the Confederate War Department, rested his case mainly upon the broad ground that the rule of Admiralty Courts in prize cases was applicable to all domiciled foreigners; war placed all the resident inhabitants of one country at war with all the resident inhabitants of the other. The person, the counsel contended, as well as the property of every resident foreigner of one belligerent country, was treated by the other as if the resident foreigner was a native-born citizen; and if domiciled foreigners did not want to be so regarded, they must leave as soon as war was declared. To sustain this view, Mr. Aylett cited Vattel, Wheaton, and others, at length; leaving almost out of sight any and every argument he might have founded on Ogden's alleged Confederate citizenship.

But the counsel was not content with merely presenting the law of the case; he dwelt strongly upon the policy involved in its decision. The release of Ogden, it seems, would cause the discharge of *twenty thousand foreigners now held to involuntary service in the rebel armies*, most of whom probably hold consular certificates of their nationality, which are pronounced by the War Department at Richmond utterly without account. In holding these *twenty thousand foreigners* under the iron heel of military law, it is easy to see Davis gains vastly more than their mere service as conscripts; he holds a lever by which to press upon foreign powers a different recognition from what he has yet received. He spurns the certificates of their Consuls, to impress on them the necessity of their having his own *exequatur.* He keeps these foreigners in his camp that they may swell the cry for recognition. Nor has his shrewd, calculating plans been without their influence. We can see now, by the light of this Ogden case, a sufficiently strong reason for Lord Russell's repeated attempts to get safe conduct for a Foreign Office Messenger to Richmond. We can see what a position Davis compels the Governments, whose subjects are at his mercy, to occupy—if these Governments have demands to make upon him. He turns their Consuls adrift without ceremony; and before he consents to any Conference through other channels, he demands that his agents in Europe shall have fuller recognition, different treatment, and higher consideration accorded to them. The device is one of no common ingenuity.

It is worth a moment's reflection, now, whether any other civil or military organization in the world, calling itself a Government, would have thus ventured on trying the temper of regularly established and leading Powers, by seizing their subjects, wholesale, for purposes of military service. And not only seizing them, but openly proclaiming its right to do so; or, in the absence of *right*, defending the seizure on high grounds of State policy. England, at this crisis, does not appear to be too anxious to go to war. But, we venture to say, if the United States Government were to proclaim its right to dispose of the lives and fortunes of all resident British subjects, as Jeff. Davis' War Department has done, through its Solicitor, we should have a second war on hand before half of the remainder of the current year were out. It may be one of the peculiar privileges of an outlaw to operate as Davis finds audacity to do in this matter; but we should suppose that such things have their limit, and that even the ill-concealed sympathy of Western Europe for the cause of the Southern conspirators would not accord to them the right of absolute disposal over foreign residents—a right which the most barbarous of existing States has never been known to claim.

### "No More Back-door Diplomacy."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: Allow me to ask you how you reconcile your article of to-day, entitled as above, with the well-known facts in the case. By what right do you interpolate the name of "Tucker" into the doings at Niagara? How do you make "Sanders," what he never claimed to be, that is, a colleague of Messrs. C. C. Clay and Holcombe, who are certainly as respectable and influential persons as adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy, and who describe themselves as "in the confidential employment" of the Richmond Government, and fully conversant with its views and opinions? Have you any reason to distrust their statements? How do you justify your assertion that "Thompson," (who had no share in those doings, and was not near Niagara,) ever "stole" $800,000?

But my chief concern is with what you say of the President's "open nature" and my own "good nature." Let us consider.

The President was apprised that active, eminent agents of the rebel power at Richmond desired to proceed to Washington, there to submit to him authorized proposals for the pacification of our distracted, bleeding country. He thereupon directed me to visit Niagara and tender them his Safe Conduct to the Capital. I—deploring the choice of a messenger, but believing that the overture should not be rudely repulsed—most reluctantly undertook the errand. All the "diplomacy" in the case related solely to the powers of these Confederate agents to bind their principals by offers *to be* made by them *at Washington*, and to their proposed safe conduct thither. There was no whisper, no hint, of any conditions or of negotiations for peace at Niagara, or between the rebel agents and anybody else than the President and his Cabinet direct. I saw none of the opposite party, save just before leaving Niagara, when I accompanied Maj. Hay, at his request, across the river to deliver the President's final rescript, when we had a formal interview of perhaps five minutes with Prof. Holcombe, and met Mr. Sanders for a moment in the office of the hotel. Mr. W. C. Jewett carried the notes that passed between me and Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, all which they have since published. So much for *his* "mission."

Now what is there in all the facts to justify your imputations on the personal character of those with whom I corresponded as inconsistent with "diplomatic decencies?" What is there in these facts that contravenes "the law against all communication with public enemies?" What was there to justify you in characterizing the gentlemen with whom I corresponded as "*self-constituted* emissaries of Jeff. Davis?" What to warrant your constant undertone of assumption that my action in the premises was officious and unauthorized? In short, how do you reconcile the general tone of your article with fairness and truth? Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1864.

In our article yesterday we made no reflection upon Mr. Greeley further than the intimation that his good nature had beguiled him into being used as an intermediary in a matter from which all civilians should have kept aloof. He acknowledges that he "most reluctantly undertook the errand." That reluctance was a sensible one; we think it charitable to say that his good sense was overcome by his good nature.

Our article, as was apparent on its face, mainly referred, not to Mr. Greeley, but to those by whom the whole business had been cut and dried previous to his arrival at Niagara. Of course, we can furnish no direct proof of such pre-arrangement, but Mr. Greeley himself cannot doubt it. It was so definite that he himself was led to believe that it contained "authorized proposals" from "eminent agents of the rebel power." Mr. Jewett, of Colorado, has denied extraneous matters, but not at all that he was privy to that arrangement. It is plain that George Sanders was concerned in it, inasmuch as both he himself solicited permission to accompany Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, and they for him. As for Jacob Thompson, Mr. Greeley's first letter, as published, was directed to him in conjunction with Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, which manifestly would not have been done had not Mr. Greeley himself understood him to be one of the managers of the affair. The disclaimer of the two gentlemen was but a negative pregnant—declaring that he was not *then* with them, and had not been *staying* with them. The disavowal was prompted by a regard for appearances—as Thompsons' name would be a discredit—but its very indefiniteness showed that he had been a participant in the business. Thompson's complicity in the abstraction of the Indian bonds from the Department of the Interior, of which he was chief under Buchanan, was placed beyond controversy by the official investigation, afterward instituted by the Government and published. As for Tucker, he is known to be in that vicinity, and there is good reason to believe that he was one of the group kept behind the scenes.

Mr. Greeley is sensitive that we have called these people "self-constituted emissaries" of Jeff. Davis. They were so, because all that was made public from them had the impress of action in his interests, but not in his name. When the pinch came, even Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, who were taken to be the more special representatives of Jeff. Davis, directly admitted that they were "not accredited from Richmond," and, on that account specifically, they declined to avail themselves of a safe conduct to Washington. It is right, therefore, to assume that they, like the others, were only self-accredited.

If Jeff. Davis desires to communicate with our Government, it is his business to accredit his agents, and it is the business of these agents to communicate directly with the President of the United States through the ordinary channel of a flag of truce. There is no danger that he will not receive these communications if couched in language respectful, and not implying that the "Confederacy" is an independent Power. If a safe conduct should be thus solicited for a personal interview of such Commissioners with the President, we do not imagine that it would be withheld. There can be no communication by the rebels with President Lincoln except with faces toward the Union; but in that direction the way is perfectly straight and open. What we insist upon is simply that the official character of this road shall be preserved, and that all private parties shall be kept off it. The most precious interests of the nation may be concerned in what may come through that avenue, and it can not be too carefully hedged in, or too strictly regulated.

### Musical.

The last steamer from Europe brought several expensive luxuries to Max Maretzek, in the shape of contracts for the coming season. We are glad to hear that our *empresario's* arrangements are now completed. He, of all the New-York managers, is the first in the field. It must not be supposed, however, that he will also be the first to open. The regular theatres commence operations in September, when hungry provincials do most abound. The opera being for a more select class, has to wait until that class returns from the watering-places, the hill-tops, and the pleasant vallies. Hence the season will not commence until October.

Mr. Maretzek's intentions have, until now, been shrouded in diplomatic obscurity. All that could be extracted from that most reticent of caterers was a "glittering generality," that his company would, for the most part, be new. He has this moment unbosomed himself to the organs of public opinion. With the ingenuous heartiness of a prime minister he bids us say if he has not fulfilled all his promises, and gives us names, potent names, as pledges of his faith. Briefly, his company, up to the present time, is as follows: *Prima Donnas*—Carlotta Carozzi-Zucchi and Elvira Brambilla. These are sopranos; the first dramatic and powerful, the second lyric and tender. *Prima Donnas, Contralto*—Mmlles. Gebelle and Morensi, the latter a New-York favorite, who was last season with Mr. Grau. *Tenore*—Signor Massimiliani and Signor Lotti. *Basso*—Signor Susini. *Baritone*—Signor Bellini. Fortune has favored Mr. Maretzek in the matter of a tenor. The gentleman is already here, and we learn from excellent authority that his voice is of surpassing excellence and grandeur. So far from being an unworthy successor of Signor Mazzolini, it is hinted, with an irreverence which nothing but the infinite truth can justify, that he far excels that fine artist. Not having heard the new tenor, we may be permitted to display a lofty and conspicuous discretion by not speaking of his merits. The weather being warm, however, we cannot help uttering a feeble explanation of surprise at the strange coincidence, that whilst Mazzolini should go to a bad Maximillian, a good Massimiliani should come to us, and in an abject way we think this augurs well for the future of Fourteenth-street if not of Mexico.

The ladies are known to Fame, who speaks well of them. Mlle. Zucchi has sung at three of the principal opera houses of Europe, and always with success. Mr. Maretzek endeavored to engage this lady two years ago, but was unable to do so. He has now the satisfaction of paying her two thousand five hundred dollars per month in gold, which, in its picturesque but fickle equivalent, will be (say to-day at 6 A. M.,) equal to $6,475. Brambilla will probably "strike" for a higher salary after the first season, for the poor girl only receives (say to-day at 6 A. M.) $4,144 per month.

Every one will be glad to welcome Susini back to the New-York stage. He is one of the best basses we have ever had in this country, and has now no superior. The same pleasure will be manifested at the *rentrée* of Bellini—an admirable baritone. Of the younger kind, M. Maretzek has undoubtedly selected the two best in Mlle. Morensi and Signora Lotti. It would be difficult, indeed, to find fresher voices in any theatre of Europe. Other engagements are yet in an embryotic state, but the names we have given are sufficient to justify Mr. Maretzek before the country and his constituents. The programme shows, at all events, a liberal desire to please the public, and as M. Maretzek knows precisely what the public likes, it is certain that this desire will be appreciated and rewarded.

Concertizing.—Mr. J. N. Pattison leaves today for the watering-places of Northern New-York and Canada. He intends giving piano-forte recitals at Niagara, St. Catherine, Buffalo, &c., where we doubt not he will be received with favor. He takes with him a Steinway grand piano, one of those superlative instruments that when touched with skill, leaves nothing to be desired. We hope that Mr. Pattison's midsummer trip may be both pleasant and profitable.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

### From Georgia.

Macon, Thursday, July 28.

Latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph are to yesterday evening.

We learn by the train which left at nightfall that the enemy attacked our left, extending from the city toward the Chattahoochee, yesterday, and were repulsed and driven about a mile. Late last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars and bring the wounded to the rear.

A telegram from a high officer to Gen. Johnston, dated Atlanta, yesterday, has been received here, stating that fighting is now going on, and we have driven them. Details not known. Gens Stewart, Walthall and Loring are reported wounded.

Private telegrams from Griffin report Gen. Wheeler wounded. A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western Railroad, below Jonesboro, this morning, and are reported to be tearing up the road in this direction. Another cavalry force of the enemy is to-day reported near Clinton, advancing toward this place.

### Speculations as to Grant's Movement North of the James.

*From the Richmond Examiner, July 30.*

We say this movement of the enemy down the Long Bridge Road is important. They may design throwing a corps or two across the Chickahominy at Long Bridge to operate on the Upper Chickahominy, or they may design crossing White Oak Swamp to the Williamsburgh road, and menacing Richmond from that quarter. We think the latter plan the more likely, with his right on the Williamsburgh road, and his left on the river, at Deep Bottom. Grant would find an ample field for the operation of his whole force on the north bank of the James, and would then occupy the position which the Yankee newspapers now say is the only road to Richmond. It is the only one that has not been tried.

Last night we received official intelligence that the enemy were falling back by the Long Bridge Road. This is an important movement, as a glance at the map will show. The Long Bridge Road strikes off from the Newmarket Road at Newmarket, in a northeasterly direction. At a distance of five miles it crosses what the Yankees call the "Quaker Road," which runs due north from Malvern Hill to Bottom's Bridge, crossing White Oak Swamp two miles north of the Long Bridge road. Except by the Quaker road bridge, White Oak Swamp, which flows due east into the Chickahominy, is impassable for an army. From this bridge to the Williamsburgh road, at Bottom's Bridge, the distance is not more than a mile and a half. Bottom's Bridge is fourteen miles from Richmond.

### The New Rebel Raid.

*From the Examiner, July 30.*

Once more Gen. Early crosses the Potomac with his gallant corps of veterans. This time there is, in all probability, no force in his front which can make him even pause. The rich valleys of Pennsylvania, with their noble herds and harvests, lie open before him, and he may find Washington and Baltimore more unguarded than ever. Gen. Early has approved himself an active, bold and prudent leader, although some think he did not make full use of some opportunities which presented themselves on his last expedition. He did, however, create a most useful diversion, and compelled Grant to weaken his army materially before Petersburgh. He inflicted on the enemy one bloody defeat at the Monocacy, another at Kernstown, a third on the Shenandoah; traversed at his will the length and breadth of Maryland, and laid its towns under contribution. If Early had been two days *more* early, he would have marched into Washington and made his name as illustrious as that of Stonewall Jackson. As it was, he at least threw that infernal den into pitiable consternation, reconnoitred the boasted defences of the city, and perhaps, *perhaps* made sure of his blow for the next time. The moral effect of this repeated swooping down of a Confederate army on the fat pasturages and well-filled barns of the enemy must be extremely fine: it teaches them that the sword of war is double-edged, and cuts both ways—that they cannot go on forever organizing plundering raids quite at their ease; that barns can be emptied and cattle driven off on the north side of the Potomac as well as on the south side. This style of making war is not to our taste; it is no invention of ours; but if our enemy will have it so, let him take his share of it, and much good may it do him.

The expedition of a few weeks ago was only a sort of reconnoissance. It was too hurried, and embraced too many objects, to be fully

[Our copy of the *Examiner* is here destroyed, and, therefore, we cannot give more of this interesting article.—Ed. Times.]

## FROM NASHVILLE.

### Hospital Ministry—An Emperor's Sympathy with the Suffering, as Compared with that of Ordinary Mortals—The War as a School of Humanity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 25, 1864.

No man ever understood better the art of riveting the hearts of soldiers to their Commander than NAPOLEON le Grand. His occasional sensibility, his personal kindness and attention, his generosity in their behalf, are well known by all who know anything of his history. The following incident from SAVARY, shows the Emperor in a very interesting and attractive light. It occurred after the terribly bloody but indecisive battles of Aspern and Epling, and just previous to that of Wagram, and is thus recounted:

"The utmost pains had been taken by the French Emperor during the interval of hostilities at Vienna, to restore the spirit and enthusiasm of the soldiers, which had been severely weakened by the result of the battle of Aspern. Gratuities to a large extent were awarded to the soldiers' widows, under circumstances most likely to affect the imagination of the receivers and all who witnessed it. Not only did the Emperor himself frequently visit the hospitals, but he made his Aid-de-Camps regularly inspect them. At stated intervals, and after the recovery of the greater part was in some degree effected, he distributed, with great pomp, a considerable gratuity to all the soldiers who had suffered. Every private received sixty francs—about $12, and every officer in proportion to his rank, from 150 to 1,500 francs. For several days the Emperor and his Staff were exclusively engaged in this pious duty; and it was accompanied by circumstances which increased the effect which the gratuity, already so considerable, produced on the minds of the men. The splendid cortège proceeded to the distribution in full uniform, and traversed the long galleries of the hospitals, preceded by the records of the regiments, in which the deeds of each were minutely entered, and followed by servants in full livery, carrying large baskets, in which the money was placed. Twelve or twenty crown pieces were deposited by the bedside of each man, taken, not from the regimental funds, but the private purse of the Emperor. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the mutilated veterans as they witnessed the touching scene. Many wept with joy who were destined to sink under their wounds before an opportunity for spending their little treasure could arrive."

If NAPOLEON appears to any greater advantage in any of the splendid situations which crowd his almost fabulously brilliant career, than he does in this ministry of kindness to his brave soldiers in suffering and sorrow, we should like to know which it is. To have soothed the maimed soldier on his hospital couch is a nobler *rôle* than that of "king of kings" at Dresden.

Much of the effect of this scene arises from the power of contrast. NAPOLEON, the mightiest monarch of his time—the conqueror in a hundred battles—the "man of destiny," whose nod overturned thrones and set up new dynasties—whose name caused the haughtiest wearers of European crowns to turn pale in their gorgeous palaces—visiting the hospitals, the abode of disease, of agony and suffering in a hundred saddening forms; pausing, at the head of his splendid retinue, before the lowly couch, speaking soothing, encouraging words to the anguish-laden soldier, who had come to this grief through devotion to his Emperor; presenting with his own royal hand the little gratuity that should afterward succor and cheer him; smoothing the pillow of pain and wiping the clammy brow,* and displaying deep sympathy with the sufferer, in look as well as act and word—all this is pleasant to see, and lifts the Emperor in the regards of all human hearts. But we, not less than the immediate subjects of the Emperor's kindness, are more impressed and affected by the spectacle, because NAPOLEON is the main actor in it. Unconsciously almost, we find ourselves regarding the thing done, as worthier, nobler, because done by the Mighty Hand that made and unmade kings at will. And though the controlling motive to the act might be a selfish one, viz.: "to restore the spirit and enthusiasm of his soldiers," we yet overlook *that* in the admiration felt at the great Emperor's kindness and magnanimity!

But this hospital ministry, with the charity and kindly offices which illustrate it, is intrinsically noble. If it graces an Emperor, it dignifies and exalts the humblest. In these stern and terrible times, when hospitals are crowded over all the land, and the appeals of the wounded and war-worn to every heart, is earnest and urgent in the extreme, they who need the cry of distress and come forward to bring the needed relief, confer high honor on themselves by this very act. To sit beside the poor soldier's bed of languor and pain, to bathe his fevered temples, to make, by soothing appliances, his hard couch softer, to moisten his parched lips, and raise his drooping spirits with words of hope and good cheer, is a ministry than which none in this world blesses more richly, not only those who receive but those who render it. There is little éclat about it. It is utterly without "pomp and circumstance." There is nothing in it to dazzle the eye, or fascinate the sense. It is a lowly work, unattractive, unpretentious. But the fruits it bears are more precious than gold, and the consequences for good springing from it, out of all proportion to the seeming slightness of the services rendered. But the disproportion between the "cup of cold water" and the "reward" to him who should administer it "to one of the least of these," was not less great and marked.

This war has brought to light a wide and deep humanity, stamping the grandest moral lesson on the heart and mind of the land. From the evil of shedding blood in streams this good has sprung. Nurses in hospitals, tender, true, and excellent, have been developed in thousands of instances, out of materials thought to be the most unpromising for such purpose, till the great necessity came to demand their service, and mould them for their work. Sensitive and shrinking woman, who had fainted at the sight of blood or a ghastly wound, has been schooled to look with seeming composure on both, as day by day she plied her devoted work amid all forms of mutilation and suffering. Gray haired, and sometimes infirm parents have seemed to grow strong from vigils beside the couch on which a sorely sick or wounded loved one lay. Friends have come from far, seeming to count toil rest and self-denial joy, in patient attempts to comfort and relieve some cherished kinsman. While the hard hands of soldiers' rough comrades have shown a woman's delicacy in dressing wounds or fitly ministering to a sick friend's needs. Soldiers compose, indeed, in large measure the reliable hospital force everywhere, and become, for the most part, assiduous and efficient nurses. But there are special and frequent cases, as every one conversant with hospitals knows, where the soldier is found in attendance on his disabled officer or comrade with tender and unwearied assiduity. The spectacle is a touching one, and in the whole range of it does the heart good to see.

For one strange to the sight, to look in upon one of our large hospitals, containing say a thousand patients, composed mostly of wounded, as is often the case just now, it could hardly fail to be as instructive as impressive. Many people at the North read of hospitals as they do of battles, with a very indistinct idea of what they really are. Long rows of beds, on which is much varied suffering, surgeons, nurses, the dressing of wounds, the administering of potions, etc.—this is the general picture arising before their fancy. It is this, indeed, but in the individual facts and details how much more. Let the stranger enter one of the long galleries occupied by rows of beds reaching from end to end, four or five deep, containing an aggregate of 250 patients, and these but a fourth part of the number lodged in the whole building. Let him cautiously and curiously make the round of this single hall, pausing at every bed, gazing at every pallid face, examining every hurt, how it is borne, how treated, hearing each sufferer tell his little story, as far as he can—what his feelings, what his comforts, hopes, wishes are, and especially whether he regrets suffering what he does in the cause of his Government and country. It will take some time to do this, but the outlay will repay. The lessons of a day will be an education for a lifetime. Its immediate effect will be a deepened interest in the soldier. It will quicken the patriotic spirit, touch every nerve of sympathy, and make redoubled effort, to provide for the soldier's comfort and strengthen him in his toils and sacrifices, a necessity. The many visitors from the North to our great hospitals, have confessed this effect by their works and the influence their personal observation has had on other minds. The strong and unfaltering support given to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions proclaims it; and the evidence will not fail to grow stronger till the rebellion itself has grown extinct.

Amid the noise, glare and fascination of battles following one another in rapid succession, and the absorbing interest with which the whole country is watching the progress and issue of the grand struggle now drawing, we believe, to a propitious close, the hospital and its noble inmates are apt to receive slight attention, if not to be overlooked altogether. This may be human nature, but is hardly humane. If the eye is attracted by, and interest clusters around numbers, those in either great army in the field hardly surpass the numbers now in hospital, disabled through honorable services faithfully rendered. These claim no kindly offices for themselves, at the expense of withholding any just share from their heroic comrades, now exposing their breasts to the bullets of the enemy. They ask only a fair and due proportion of the people's notice, sympathy and succor. The Government has provided for them freely. But there are little sick-bed comforts which the most magnanimous Government cannot compass. Here the warm heart and open purse of individual kindness and charity must come in to supply what is deficient. They have done this in no stinted measure hitherto; they can do it on a wider scale henceforth. The person who, from sympathy with the suffering soldier, mitigates one of his pangs, or contributes one added comfort to his little store, has done an act which, done more widely, has made the names of FRY, HOWARD, NIGHTINGALE, fragrant while the world stands.

C. V. S.

---

* The Emperor stopped his horse beside a young officer of carabineers, who had had his skull fractured by a cannon shot. He knelt beside him, felt his pulse, and wiped with his own handkerchief the dust from his lips and brow. A little spirits made him revive. He opened his eyes and fixed them on the Emperor. He recognized him, and his eyes filled with tears; but he was too weak to be able to sob, and soon after breathed his last.—*Savary.*

---

## FROM KENTUCKY.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Rev. JOHN G. FEE reports some 5,000 colored soldiers at Camp Nelson, the gallant Gen. S. S. FRY commanding. Among them are the One Hundred and Fourteenth and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Colored Regiments, under Cols. T. D. SEDGWICK and W. W. WOODWARD, and two companies of heavy artillery, all organized, uniformed, and so well drilled that they are complimented by the correspondents of even Anti-Administration papers, as moving with the precision of veterans.

Substitutes, white and black, are in demand. Their lowest price apiece, $400 to $500. Even Copperheads and Peace Democrats are advertising for black substitutes. Negroes, at the lowest rates, bring three or four times more as soldiers than as slaves.

Necessary supplies are allowed to go forward as heretofore to loyal citizens in West Kentucky, but the shippers, receivers, sellers and buyers of supplies, in some localities, are required to solemnly swear that they have "always been early, constant, unswerving and unconditional Union men."

Government employes and contractors are being required to solemnly swear that they "have, since the commencement of this rebellion, borne, and will bear to the end, true allegiance to the United States."

Street brawlers of treason are being imprisoned, or sent across the river, or to rebeldom, or the Tortugas.

Thirty-two thousand prisoners of war received at the military prison here from Sept., 1862, to the 21st. Some of the amnestied and paroled prisoners and deserters, on both sides of the Ohio, behave themselves; others bear close and constant watching. Not a few deserters from both armies turn guerrillas. Thousands of destitute refugees and disloyalists in SHERMAN's rear, of both sexes, old and young, continue to arrive here. Some seek and find domestic and farming employment here and North; others turn beggars, thieves, prostitutes, spies, incendiaries and outlaws.

Our society is very demoralized. Never was there such recklessness and insecurity of life and public private property. Every Union man's life is more or less in his own hand. Even our County Surveyor says he must demand of his employers guarantees for contingent losses from guerrillas. True men are beginning to band together, in every town, precinct and neighborhood, for mutual armed protection. The Loyal League, in various places, is commencing to flourish, and may soon become powerful and beneficent, if energetically and judiciously managed.

PONTIAC.

## NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

**Burnett's Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts** were submitted years ago to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

**A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.**

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

**A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.**
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
**ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.**
Sold by druggists generally.

Get it. Get it.
GET IT. GET IT.
BY ALL MEANS.
BY ALL MEANS.
THE PALMALINE.
THE PALMALINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
The best Hair Dressing ever known—entirely free from animal grease and mineral substances—being composed purely of oily extracts from roots, barks and herbs.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
H. QUERIPEL, JR., & CO.,
No. 266 Spring-st., Wholesale Agents.

**If You Want to Know, &c., Read**
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

**Imported French Shoes.**
A lot of black kid slippers, with and without heels, a little damaged by water, with bows and buckles, from $1 50 to $2 50 a pair. A new style of bridal slippers.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

**The New Novelty Microscope for Examining** Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Craig Microscope, for $2 50, or, with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

**The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers** by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes**—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines**, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer."** Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

**A Card.**

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address
A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
JULY 11, 1864

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children**—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**To Everybody.**
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on, and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium**
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

THOMAS—HARRIS.—At the Congregational Church, Northville, Suffolk County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 21, by Rev Thomas Harris, assisted by Rev. Thomas J. Evans, JOHN B. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, and LIZZIE DURYEE, daughter of the first named clergyman.

TILTON—PUTNEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. George L. Neide, EDGAR TILTON and ELLEN C., daughter of Rev. R. C. Putney, both of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

BLUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGINA, wife of John Blunt, Jr., and daughter of the late George B. Fisk.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 69 Remsen-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3½ P. M.

BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Second day (Monday) morning, Aug. 1, CHARLES TOWNSEND, youngest child of James and Marianna T. Birdsall, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 385 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CASH.—On Monday, Aug. 1, CARRIE VIRGINIA, youngest child of Smith and Catharine C. Cash, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 336 West 24th-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COGSWELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, Rev. JONATHAN COGSWELL, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

His friends, and the clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in New Brunswick.

☞ Philadelphia and New-England papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, Aug. 1, MARY H., the wife of Nicholas Carpenter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 26 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, at her late residence, Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 1, MARIA, widow of Albert Demarest, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held in the Schrawlenberg Church, Wednesday noon.

GORDON.—At Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th of June last, of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, ALFRED H., son of George Gordon, deceased.

HUNT.—At Clermont, on Friday, July 29, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, wife of William H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

☞ New-Orleans and Baltimore papers please copy.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, CLARISSA H. HOWARD, widow of the late Whitehead Howard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 77 Adams-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On seventh day, seventh month, 30th, DANIEL G. HAVILAND, after a long illness, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on third day next, (Tuesday, Aug. 2,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

HOWES.—At New-Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday evening, July 31, FANNIE A., wife of Elbert C. Howes, aged 27 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church, in New-Fairfield, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 2, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAMBERT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, July 31, HATIE KEESE LAMBERT, eldest daughter of Harriet and the late Charles Lambert.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11¼ A. M. Cars leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8 A. M. for Morristown, and return at 3 P. M.

NEVINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, JANE, widow of the late Rufus L. Nevins, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 239 Livingston-st.

OLCOTT.—On Friday evening, July 29, HENRY STEELE, infant son of H. S. and Mary E. Olcott.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 30, from wounds received June 3, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General, aged 26 years.

The members of Class of 1859, of Columbia College, the friends of the deceased and those of his father, Philip Reynolds, are invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STRECKER.—At Darmstadt, Germany, LUDWIG STRECKER, father of the late Charles Strecker, of this City.

SEAMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock P. M., Miss ELIZA SEAMAN, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral to-day, Aug. 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 30 Watts-st., New-York.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug 1, GEORGE THOMSON, late of the firm of Lyles, Polhamus & Co., aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

TRACY.—On Saturday, July 30, MARY A. TRACY, daughter of C. C. and Amelia Tracy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., near 7th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

TURNBULL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, July 27, ROBERT TURNBULL, a native of Scotland, lately a merchant in New-Orleans.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his late residence, in Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, JOTHAM WEEKS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av., without further notice.

WENTZEL.—On Monday, Aug. 1, ELMER BRIDGEMAN, infant son of George and Laura Wentzel, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, West 58th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

### OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 459.—Aug. 1, 1864.

39, 68, 26, 78, 8, 14, 43, 71, 19, 66, 56, 72, 47, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 460.—Aug. 1, 1864.

46, 67, 17, 55, 70, 47, 32, 48, 68, 44, 36, 12, 62, 24, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**—SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

This disorder of the stomach, sometimes called indigestion, produces an incalculable amount of suffering among the human species, and often leads to consumption, or some other fatal disease. Dyspepsia is caused by an imperfect or defective secretion of the gastric fluid. The common symptoms are, pain in the stomach or bowels after eating, palpitation of the heart, sharp, pinched features, furred tongue, irritable temper, sometimes great depression of spirits, costiveness, dry and husky skin, and general debility. Persons who commit suicide are always dyspeptic—in aggravated forms of the disease life becomes burdensome. The medicines usually given for dyspepsia, vitriolic and mercurial preparations, &c., having a corrosive action on the stomach, must necessarily be injurious. The only medicine which will really cure dyspepsia is Dr. J. H. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. This preparation is distilled from vegetable substances, and is in nature very similar to the gastric juice, which nature provides for the purposes of digestion; and when this fluid is deficient, the Seaweed Tonic supplies its place. It is a pleasant bitters, and will not disagree with any stomach.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times.

**"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.**—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

## PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

**DR. J. H. SCHENCK.**

This gentleman may be consulted in New-York every TUESDAY, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., in all cases of lung disease of whatever kind. Dr. SCHENCK has had an experience of over twenty years in the treatment of the worst forms of diseases of this character, and has had a success unequaled by any person in the United States. He has thousands of opportunities in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, in fact, every large city in this country, for testing the value of his great remedies, which have been the means of rescuing thousands from one of the most fearful and, generally considered, incurable maladies known to the medical world. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are perfectly agreeable to the most feeble constitution, and have cured when every other known remedy has failed. His medicines are real renovators of the human constitution. They have a peculiar influence over all the secretions, and will assuredly make new and good blood, which is the source of all healthy and correct action in the animal economy. It is by this means that many of those cancerous and scrofulous diseases are cured by him. His manner of examining the lungs is peculiar to himself, and is accomplished by means of an instrument of his own invention, called "Schenck's Respirometer," which points out the condition of the pulmonary apparatus as accurately as if they could be seen through a glass. The examination is entirely free from pain, and is the best means known to give a person a true knowledge of his condition. For an examination with the Respirometer, his charge is three dollars, but for an ordinary examination and consultation in the usual way of examining lungs, he makes no charge. The Doctor invites all who may be ailing to call and see him as above stated. Some remarkable cases of cures can be referred to in this City and neighborhood, where he has restored to health persons who have been given over to die with the very worst forms of consumption.

**IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.**
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
**CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.**
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
*From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.*
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

**JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,**
Formerly of and successor to
**DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,**
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

**FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.**
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**HOP BAGGING,**
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 53 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & SEAVER.

**SIX WEEKS' ABSENCE FROM THE CITY**
All communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., after August 3, must be directed to his Boston office, No. 249 Winter-st., where he will remain until September 4, after which time he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

**WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,**
three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

**DIAMOND RINGS,**
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

**IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.**—10,000 standard works, in half calf, at half price. 10,000 stereoscopic views, magnificently colored, very cheap. 100,000 works, biography, history and science, at half price. LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

**A GREAT CURIOSITY**—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 35 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Two store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE FINGER-POST**
TO
**PUBLIC BUSINESS.**
Containing the mode of forming and conducting Societies, Clubs and other Organized Associations; Full Rules of Order for the Government of their Debates and Business; complete directions how to compose Resolutions, Reports and Petitions, and the manner of managing Conventions, Public Meetings, Celebrations, Dinners, Barbecues and Picnics; Models of Constitutions for Lyceums, Institutes, Military, Fire Companies, &c., with Rules of Cricket, Base Ball, Shinny, Yachting and Rowing, and Instructions concerning Incorporations; Hints about Libraries and Museums, with a Catalogue of Desirable Books, and a List of American Coins; also, Rules for the Collection and Preservation of Books, MSS., and Objects of Curiosity; Rules for Debating, and the Composition and Delivery of Public Addresses, with examples of Figures of Speech, and a selection of Specimens of Style from various American Orators; together with an Appendix, containing original articles of Confederation of the United States, the Constitution, the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, and other Documents of Reference. To which is prefixed a copious Index. By an Ex-Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

12MO. CLOTH, $1 50.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., N. Y.
Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
**ENOCH ARDEN;**
AND
OTHER POEMS.
BY ALFRED TENNYSON.
One vol. 16mo. Price $1 25.

NOTICE—Several days in advance of its publication in England, the Laureate allows Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, who have purchased the proof-sheets from the author, to issue his volume in America. The two longest poems in it are love stories, told in that peculiar blank verse which Tennyson has made his own.

*From the Author.*
It is my wish that with Messrs. Ticknor & Fields alone the right of publishing my books in America should rest.
ALFRED TENNYSON.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW BOOK BY PIERCE EGAN.
**IMOGENE;**
OR,
MARBLE HEART,
BY PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,
Author of "The Poor Girl," "Hagar Lot," "Lady Maud," &c., &c.
In one volume, complete. Price, $1.

"This is a tale of remarkable power. It displays a force of description and a completeness we have seldom seen surpassed. The interest of the narrative intensifies itself to the deepest pathos. The closing scene is in the highest degree dramatic, and the whole story exhibits unquestionable genius and originality."

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all booksellers in this place. Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

LORING'S NEW NOVELS
are having a great sale in every prominent city.
**MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS**
is a charming story of
SIX PRETTY WOMEN,
not more unlike than any group of six young girls, gathered at any boarding-school.

Their distinctive traits are firmly marked and happily developed in the progress of the story, with a deep interest, freshness, and a healthful moral tone throughout, that will give the story a permanent hold upon the affections of every young lady, who will treasure it up for constant reference.

LINNET'S TRIAL, AND HOW IT WAS BORNE, promises to be as much admired here as in England. It opens in a spirited manner, and never flags, but carries you on to the happy ending, in which you heartily sympathize.

The noble endurance of a true woman's love is the key-note.

Don't fail to read both of them.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

**LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.**
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—New-York Committee cash acknowledgments since 25th May, 1864:

RECEIVED FROM

| | |
|---|---|
| 2d Baptist Church, Somerville, N. J. | $100 00 |
| Mrs. Atterbury | 20 00 |
| J. H. Johnston & Co | 100 00 |
| Cash | 3 00 |
| A. N. L | 100 00 |
| E. Larned and Arn. Dodge | 2 21 |
| Allen-st. Presbyterian Church | 139 14 |
| Youths' Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church | 54 29 |
| R. R. Andrews | 50 00 |
| Sabbath School of First Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass | 50 00 |
| Mrs. C. C | 10 00 |
| St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I | 32 35 |
| First Congregational Church, Farmington, Conn | 98 70 |
| A Lady | 2 00 |
| Jos. Henerkoff, Co. H., 103d N. Y. V. | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Clarissa McKinney | 30 00 |
| Mrs. Kermit and Miss Carow | 100 00 |
| Geo. Newbold | 100 00 |
| C. J. Martin | 100 00 |
| John McGee | 25 00 |
| D | 5 00 |
| Juvenile Missionary Soc'y of the Ref'd P. D. Ch. at Chatham Four Corners, N. Y | 15 00 |
| First Congregational Ch., Jersey City | 738 13 |
| Add'l from meeting at Ac'y of Music | 125 00 |
| A Teacher in St. John's Sund. S'h'l, Elizabeth, N. J. | 50 00 |
| J. T. D. Lanier | 100 00 |
| W. H. Kelme | 100 00 |
| Additional f'm meeting at Academy of Music | 15 00 |
| Henry G. Marquand | 100 00 |
| Congregational Sunday School, Chester, Conn. | 50 00 |
| Friends in North Carolina | 4 00 |
| Miss E. Bennett | 50 00 |
| Orange Valley Congregation'l Church | 300 00 |
| Hon. N. D. Sperry, New-Haven | 930 70 |
| E | 1 00 |
| Two friends | 200 00 |
| Mrs. Mary White | 10 00 |
| J. S. Pattergill | 27 00 |
| Second Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J | 192 00 |
| First Congregat'nal Church, Walton, N. Y | 10 00 |
| A. J. B | 20 00 |
| Chas. B. Hart | 25 00 |
| A. S. Payson | 3 00 |
| Rev. Wm. Cornell | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Isaac Bell, Sr | 100 00 |
| Mrs. Henry Farnum | 100 00 |
| Collection from Corning, through W. D. Terbell | 278 28 |
| Jos. Lawrence | 100 00 |
| Cash | 15 00 |
| Mrs. Lester | 5 00 |
| Broadway Tabernacle collection on May 31, 1864 | 1,645 40 |
| Sundries through A. D. Randolph | 29 20 |
| Mrs. L. S. Mott | 5 00 |
| Congregational Sunday School, South Norwalk | 81 00 |
| Mrs. H. A. Ferguson | 5 00 |
| Baptist Church and Society, Oneida, N. Y | 42 35 |
| Isaac Hoyt | 5 00 |
| St. Ann's Church, Morrisania | 70 00 |
| Sunday-school of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania | 30 00 |
| Mrs. E. P. Dodge | 100 00 |
| Children of Somerville, N. J. | 181 80 |
| Baptist Tabernacle S. S. Missionary Ass. | 75 00 |
| Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Spring, Pastor | 658 15 |
| Edward A. Fox, Co. C, N. Y. Vol. Engineer Corps | 5 00 |
| M. E. Church at Oneida, N. Y | 28 85 |
| James Rogers | 10 00 |
| Sarah | 1 00 |
| Geo. DeForest Lord | 25 00 |
| First Congregational Church, Walton, N. Y | 3 00 |
| Geo. C. Hulsted | 20 00 |
| First Presbyterian Church, Potsdam | 14 15 |
| Cong. Church, Abingdon, Ill | 3 70 |
| Ladies' Tract Society 2d Reformed P. D. Church, Somerville, N. J | 17 65 |
| Cash | 10 00 |
| Rev. S. Haines | 50 00 |
| A friend in Connecticut | 5 00 |
| Central Presbyterian Ch., New-York | 103 05 |
| Ladies' Chris. Commissi'n of Hillside, Rhinebeck, proceeds of fair on 4th of July | 258 00 |
| Mrs. J. G. Rowland | 10 00 |
| Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown | 158 85 |
| Jos. E. Carson | 6 00 |
| Jewett, N. Y | 92 21 |
| Mrs. D. Hamilton | 5 00 |
| A Lady | 10 00 |
| Collection at New-Woodstock, N. Y. | 2 00 |
| Elizabeth G. Reddy | 5 00 |
| E. P. Williams | 10 00 |
| Easton & Co | 200 00 |
| A Lady | 20 00 |
| Martin E. Greene | 100 00 |
| Col. Loomis, Fort Columbus | 20 00 |
| Rev. J. T. Duryea | 70 00 |
| Geo. B. Satterlee | 100 00 |
| Collection in Church of Holy Trinity and Church of Mediator, through Rev. S. H. Tyng | 399 65 |
| Children's Fair, 152 Washington-street, Brooklyn | 15 00 |
| Waste Paper | 25 00 |
| John Watson | 15 00 |
| S. W. Brewster | 10 00 |
| Unknown | 50 |
| M. B. P | 10 00 |
| T. R. Carter | 25 00 |
| Congregat'l Church, Brighton, N. Y | 23 10 |
| Presbyter'n Church, Newtown, L. I | 35 00 |
| An English Woman's thanks offering | 5 00 |
| Miss Amelia White | 10 00 |
| From Young Ladies' Bible Class in Mercer-street Presbyterian Church | 26 00 |
| First Presbyterian Church, E. Orange | 16 25 |
| Anonymous | 50 |
| Anonymous | 2 72 |
| Presbyterian Church at Romulus | 40 00 |
| Rev. Joel Sewell's Congregations at West Newark and Speedsville | 58 30 |
| M. & W. | 20 00 |
| John C. Baldwin | 200 00 |
| Dr. Thos. F. Cock | 13 00 |
| Union Meeting, West Winsted, Conn | 512 00 |
| M. Budston | 5 00 |
| Young Ladies' Bible Class, Trinity C'h, Hoboken, N. J | 23 00 |
| A member of the C'h of the Comforter, Kingston, N. Y | 4 00 |
| Soldier's little friend | 5 00 |
| Westminster Presbyterian Ch'ch, N. Y. | 64 03 |
| First Congregational Church, Madison, Conn | 102 75 |
| Rev. Geo. Downey, from citizens of Sinclairville | 10 00 |
| E | 13 25 |
| Mrs. John J. Phelps | 50 00 |
| Female Bible Class, First Presbyterian Church Mission School, 7th-av | 15 00 |
| Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society at Romulus, N. Y | 30 00 |
| First Presbyterian Ch., Orange, N. J. | 74 15 |
| Union meeting, Congregational Ch'ch, Morrisania | 57 00 |
| Children of the Congregational Ch'ch, Morrisania | 100 00 |
| First Presbyterian Church, Durham | 26 25 |
| Daniel Huntington | 50 00 |
| Presbyterian Chu'h, Englewood, N. Y. | 103 00 |
| Children's Private Fair, New Brunswick, N. J | 12 50 |
| Soldiers' Relief Society, Kortwright, N. Y | 40 00 |
| A. F. S | 10 00 |
| A. A. J | 11 15 |
| Ladies' Aid Society, Paterson, N. J | 8 70 |
| Ladies of Norwalk, Conn | 66 50 |
| Meeting at Kinderhook, after an address by Rev. A. J. Twombly | 82 00 |
| Rev. Harvey Miles | 10 15 |
| Hon. N. D. Sperry | 621 05 |
| George W. Raynolds | 1 00 |
| J. J. Dissesy | 10 00 |
| Union Mite Society of Matteawan, N. Y. | 200 00 |
| Mrs. W. A. C | 50 00 |
| Union meeting in Congregat'l Chapel, Harlem, N. Y | 40 00 |
| Messrs. Burr | 100 00 |
| Sabbath Sch'l, Shelburn, Vt | 5 80 |
| Fourth of July offering from Somerville, N. J | 37 00 |
| Mrs. A. Peck, Jewett, N. Y | 10 00 |
| Rev. Wm. H. Livingston, Red Bank, N. J | 10 00 |
| Mrs. M. Smith | 2 00 |
| A. F. Guthrie | 10 00 |
| Miss Bailey | 20 00 |
| Collection in South Norwalk, Conn | 256 36 |
| Total | $12,920 76 |

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 66 Wall-st.

**DEAFNESS,**
**IMPAIRED SIGHT,**
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
**CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS**
IN THE
**THROAT,**
**CHRONIC CATARRH,**
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
**DR. VON EISENBERG,**

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
*From the Journal of Commerce.*

CRTARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

*From the Tribune.*

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

*From the Christian Times.*
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and in calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
**NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.**

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from **Aug. 15, 1864**—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10** PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20** SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the **10.40** Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES into the **6** per cent. BONDS of **1881,** with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. **5.20** BONDS.
U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. **12** MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year **5** per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. **6** per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of **1881.**
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

---

**THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.**

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

---

**U. S. 10-40 BONDS**
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

---

**EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER,
C. G. CORNELL,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

---

**FOURTH NATIONAL BANK**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

---

**WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,**
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
P. W. ENGS, Esq.

---

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

**SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,**
**DUE AUG. 1, 1864.**

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above Issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

---

**CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.**
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SIXES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

---

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

---

**FOR SALE,**
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
due in 1894, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

---

**SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.**

Statement of the Sixth National Bank of New-York, Monday morning, Aug. 1, 1864, as required by act of Congress:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $554,805 24 |
| Average amount of Specie and Legal Tenders | 163,906 40 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 90,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 539,449 28 |

I, JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. W. B. DOBLER.

Sworn before me this 1st day of August, 1864.

AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public.

---

**MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE FIFTH** NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, for the month ending July 30, 1864:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of loans and discounts | $239,728 64 |
| Average amount of specie and other lawful currency | 140,985 78 |
| Average amount of deposits | 422,716 40 |
| Average amount of circulation | 62,000 00 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York:* I, ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of August, 1864, E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

---

**MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH** National Bank, of the City of New-York, Monday Morning, Aug. 1, 1864, as required by act of Congress:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of loans and discounts | $410,647 |
| Average amount of specie and other lawful money | 115,003 |
| Average amount of deposits | $381,916 |
| Average amount of circulation | 76,926 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York;* I, CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier of Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of August, 1864. (Signed,) WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public, County of New-York.

---

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT** to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

---

**DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD** FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, maturing in 1866, can now have them cashed with accrued interest, or I will exchange for them the second mortgage bonds originally pledged with the Trustee for their redemption. The second mortgage bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., maturing in 1881, and the payment of interest on them is now guaranteed by special indorsement of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Apply at Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, to JOSEPH E. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

---

**$5,000** WANTED—AS A LOAN, ON GOOD security, or a partner that can command a capital of $10,000 to $25,000, in a good business, that will pay from 10 to 20 per cent.; the best of reference given. Address W. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

---

**FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS** Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

---

**COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY** and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

**RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.**
**$250,000**
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

---

**SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,**
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

---

**THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.**
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of

**7 3-10**
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

---

**DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAIL-ROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT** BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

---

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

**COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM** Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

---

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

**THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE** First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

---

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

**COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST** (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

**BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS C. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

---

**CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY!**
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $250,000 |
| Assets June 1, 1864 | 304,589 |
| Losses and Liabilities Unpaid | None |

DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Bronson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Smull,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alve. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Yznaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

---

**NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB**
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

---

**BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
JULY 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

**MASTER'S SALE.**

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

---

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer—By J. E. HALSEY & Co.

**ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, FRIDAY,**
**AUGUST 5,**

At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 COMMERCE-STREET. MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 6 horse steam engine and boiler complete, shapeing and iron lathes planer, punching machines, jig and buz saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pullies, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Singer's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish, brushes &c.; also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.

---

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—T. R. MINTURN WILL sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 11 East River:
1,342 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,258 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *David and Carolina*, from Palermo.

---

**FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY;** sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**EXTRA DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

---

**THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.**

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

---

**DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

---

**TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

---

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AAD CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas,* The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

*Whereas,* The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

*Resolved,* That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided,* That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

---

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

---

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

---

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

**DIVIDENDS.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

---

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

---

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER** share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

---

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

---

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

---

**NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.**—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

---

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLY-**ing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

---

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

---

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

---

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

---

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL** Petroleum Company of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon their Capital of $500,000 for the month of July, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

---

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox mo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

---

**DIVIDEND.**—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**CERTIFICATES LOST.**—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 29, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

---

**LOST OR MISLAID**—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

---

**BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

---

**LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.**

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 163.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

---

**MISS HAINES**
AND
**MADEMOISELLE de JANON**

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

---

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

---

**ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

---

**RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.**

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

---

**MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FOR-**merly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will there be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, I. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherford, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

---

**RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

---

**$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH** opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

---

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH** and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

---

**ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

---

**DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE,** PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

---

**COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERS-**TOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

---

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

---

**MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING** and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

---

**GROVE HILL SEMINARY**—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

---

**MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

---

**INSTRUCTION.**—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION wanted by the year for a boy 4½ years old, within 30 miles of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., INSTRUCTION, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

---

**FLUSHING INSTITUTE**—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

## TEACHERS.

**SCHOOL WANTED.**—BY A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman, an experienced teacher; would rent, or buy at moderate price, an established male boarding school. Address, full particulars, with circular, confidentially, NEWMAN, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

---

**WANTED**—A SINGING TEACHER, (LADY) FOR the Troy Female Seminary. Apply to M. PHILLIPI, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-**FAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS** OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-**MENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND** Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF** the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND** Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

---

**SLOTE & JANES,**
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## FOR SALE.

**FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE** FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New-York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

---

**FOR SALE**—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

---

**IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE**—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

---

**$5,500.** FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LARGE and fine three-story brick house No. 354 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; 22x38; lot 75 feet; has high stone stoop, water, gas, range and sewer connections; all in good order; possession at once. Apply to WM. WEBB, No. 368 Adelphia-st., Or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

---

**A FINE, EXTR-WIDE, THREE-STORY** and attic house, with four lots of ground, on south side of President-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, plate-glass in windows, all the modern improvements, parlors and halls frescoed. Would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

---

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. IHLSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

---

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs. Price $8,000. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

---

**FOR SALE**—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODerate size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

---

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

---

**FOR SALE**—IN IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house; lot 26x116; house, 26x62; in complete order. Possession in thirty days; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

---

**FOR SALE**—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

---

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

---

**COUNTRY SEAT**—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

---

**BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT**—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

## TO LET.

**TO LET**—A SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN; two iron kettles, capacity 28,000 pounds each; iron vats, boilers, frames, &c. Immediate possession can be given; rent low. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., New-York, first floor.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**COUNTRY PLACE WANTED**—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

---

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

## DRY GOODS.

### NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

---

**DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.**
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

---

**BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT**

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

---

**PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.**

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

---

**BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,**
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 489 Broadway.

---

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

---

**R. H. MACY.**
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

---

**BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—**
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO PAINTERS.**—FOR SALE, A LARGE SHOP, doing an extensive business in painting cars, omnibusses, fire apparatus, signs, wagons, &c.; constant work Summer and Winter at remunerative prices. Apply after 12 M., at HUSSEY'S, No. 50 William-st.

---

**FOR SALE**—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR REED'S LUMBER MEASURER.—The public are invited to examine this instrument, for which we claim saving of a measurer, and warranted correct.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

---

**$25,000**—WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE, WELL established manufacturing business, now paying a large per cent. (a monopoly.) Address EXTENSION, Box No. 3,269 Post office.

---

**FOR SALE**—ONE GOOD PIE ROUND, WITH horse and wagon. Apply at No. 151 Avenue A.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good plain cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference; has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., rear house, up stairs.

---

**WANTED**—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS, EITHER by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; can finish dresses after they are cut; has worked for some of the best families in the City. Address or call at No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 9th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

---

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended woman, a situation in City or country as cook and laundress or as general housemaid; is a good cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy store.

---

**WANTED**—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; refer to her last employer, with whom she has lived four years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

---

**WANTED**—BY A TIDY WOMAN, LATELY landed, willing and obliging, a situation in a plain American family, as general servant; washes and irons well; does up housework neatly; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

---

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as seamstress, chambermaid and or would do waiting; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

---

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; meats, poultry and pastry; French and American cooking; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl; is an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 7th-av.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good bread baker, and understands all kinds of dessert making. Call at No. 123 Amity-st., in the rear.

---

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address to or apply at No. 343 4th-av., after 9 o'clock A. M.

---

**ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING SER-**VANTS for the City or country, excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, cooks to wash and iron; girls for housework and young girls, call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and general superintendent; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last employer as regards capability and attention to business. Address T. F. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

---

**WANTED**—By A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY, employment as shipping clerk, collector or any other capacity, where he can make himself useful; best references given. Address H. B., Box No. 4,683 Post-office.

---

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City and country reference given; no objection to the country. Address J.L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

---

**WANTED**—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARdener, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

---

**WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPErience, wishes to get located in an importing, commission, or jobbing hosiery house, to buy and sell. Address "HOSIERY," Box 1,334 New-York Post-office.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has good City and country reference. Address C. M., Box 204 *Times* Office.

---

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, (single,) who can take care of a farm and garden, horses and cows. Address DICKS, at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

---

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

---

**COLLECTIONS.**—A GENTLEMAN AT PRESent engaged in collecting, has time for some additional, and will give his earnest attention to such as may be intrusted to him. Address E. B., Madison-square Post-office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—AN ACTIVE STEADY YOUNG MAN, of undoubted honesty and integrity, that can write a good hand and correct in figures, to pay the hands, and keep the accounts of a manufacturing establishment. Address Box No. No. 864 Post-office, with references.

---

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OR GIRL to do the work of a small family of two persons. A comfortable home is open to a suitable person who can produce evidence of ability, &c. Apply on Monday, after 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 143 West 4th-st.

---

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE person as nurse and chambermaid in a small family a short distance from the City on North River. Protestant preferred. Call at No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8, before 12 M.

---

**WANTED**—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands the cultivation of flowers, on a small place seven miles from this City. Apply at No. 143 Water-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

---

**WANTED**—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A young man between the ages of 15 and 18. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,331 Post-office.

---

**WANTED**—A YOUNG MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, to take care of two horses and work in garden. Call at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

---

**STATIONERY.**—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN not less than 17 years of age, to learn the stationery business; he must come well recommended, and reside with his parents. Address STATIONERY, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

---

**FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS** wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—TWO MORE BOYS, BETWEEN 9 and 15, can find good board in a Congregational minister's family in Connecticut; number limited to 5. Situation good, locality healthy; daily drives, pleasant and shady walks; salt water bathing grounds; large vegetable and fruit gardens; all the luxuries of a nice farm, with the advantages of refined society; also studies can be pursued, if desirable, under an experienced boarding-school teacher. Expenses per week, $9. For further information, address JOHN HYDE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

---

**WANTED.**—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

---

**WANTED**—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, BY A FAMily, for the Fall and Winter, in some private house, pleasantly located in the central upper part of the City, and where the comforts of a home can be found. No other boarders preferred. The apartments may be furnished or not. References unexceptionable. Address HOME, No. 411 Broadway.

---

**A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO SECURE** pleasant rooms and breakfast with a private family at Astoria, Yorkville or Harlem, convenient to steamboat landing. Address, terms, &c., B. B., Box No. 1,745 Post-office.

---

**WANTED**—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife, by Oct. 1; within easy walking distance of Madison-square preferred. Address C. B. R., Box No. 2,757 Post-office.

---

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED**—FOR A LAD 12 years old, during the month of August, in the family of a farmer, where there are no other boarders. A location in the mountains up the Hudson River preferred. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access and Post-office address, E. A. B., Box No. 2,031 Post-office, New-York.

---

**COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.**—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

---

**BOARD AT YONKERS.**—A PARTY OF adults can obtain board in a private family; house ten minutes' walk from depot; no other boarders. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

---

**AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL**—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York, by steamboat *Matteawan*, foot of Murray-st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN** Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

# PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantles of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 28, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

---

## ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

---

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid, of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot, Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

---

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

---

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

# PROPOSALS.

## ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

---

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

---

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

---

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

# MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES USING MEDICINES.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach, and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated, are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Besides being pleasant to take, they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases. European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

# DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

# FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

# RAILROADS.

## RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M. | 11:02 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:30 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

# STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

# EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND FAVORite barge HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats such as desired; also St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley Grove. Excursion office, No. 332 West-st., corner of Barrow-st.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 150 Front-st.

# THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!
THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra, $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600, Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

# SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| EUGENIE | (Afloat) | 900-horse power |
| FRANCE | (Building) | 900-horse power |
| NAPOLEON III | (Building) | 1,100-horse power |

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | WEDNESDAY | Aug. 17. |
| LAFAYETTE | WEDNESDAY | Sept. 14. |
| WASHINGTON | WEDNESDAY | Oct. 12. |
| LAFAYETTE | WEDNESDAY | Nov. 9. |
| WASHINGTON | WEDNESDAY | Dec. 7. |

First Cabin, (including table wine) ........ $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ........ $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,612 | |
| ERIN—building | 3,215 | |
| ONTARIO—building | 3,212 | |
| HELVETIA—building | 3,209 | |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Prowse. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Grace. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,972 | Brooking. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| WESTMINSTER | Saturday, July 30. |
| VIRGINIA | Saturday, Aug. 13. |
| ERIN | Saturday, Aug. 27. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | Saturday, Sept. 10. |

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | SATURDAY | Aug. 6 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER | SATURDAY | Aug. 13 |
| CITY OF LONDON | SATURDAY | Aug. 20 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ........ $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ........ 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ........ $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ........ 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the NORTH STAR and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

IN VIEW OF THE PROCLAMATION OF the President of the United States setting apart THURSDAY, the 4th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I consider it my duty to call the attention of the community to the observance of the same.

To the ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood, so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on that solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of PEACE.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

NATIONAL FAST.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square, will be open for public worship on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach.

# AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE PUBLIC INSIST UPON IT.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock,
MAZULM; OR, THE NIGHT OWL.
LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.

TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his Stump Speech.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, in Lecture Room, without additional charge, of HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing two hundred full-sized pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN

will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS, with all the effects of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN
IRISH COMEDY.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—First time at this theatre—Boucicault's great drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Myles-na-Coppaleen, first time | Mr. Dan Bryant |
| Father Tom, first time | Mr. C. Fisher |
| Danny Mann, first time | Mr. W. R. Floyd |
| Hardress Cregan, his original character | Mr. H. F. Daly |
| Kyrle Daly, first time | Mr. A. H. Davenport |
| Corrigan, first time | Mr. W. H. Norton |
| Bertie O'More | Mr. Brown |
| Myland Creagh | Mr. Williamson |
| Mrs. Cregan, her first appearance this Summer | Miss Fanny Morant |
| Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn," | Miss Ione Burke |
| Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh" | Mrs. W. R. Floyd |
| Sheelah Mann | Mrs. John Sefton |

WEDNESDAY—Second night of the "Colleen Bawn," with Mr. Dan Bryant as Miles-Na-Coppaleen.

# THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans ..$20
United States to New Recruits ........ 10
United States to Veterans ........ 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

*Fourth District*—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

*Fifth District*—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

*Sixth District*—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

*Seventh District*—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

*Eighth District*—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

*Ninth District*—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTION, EXEMPTION.—FIVE GOOD aliens are desirous to go as substitutes for respectable men, who will pay $700 cash. Apply at No. 100 Broadway, or address J. F., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON. IRON. IRON.

Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes.
500 common bars, all sizes.
200 best rods, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16.
200 best horse-shoe iron.
50 best angle iron, 1½ to 3 inch.
25 large round shafting.
100 spike rods, all sizes.
500 No. 1 Scotch pig-iron.
200 Nos. 1 and 2 American iron.
200 forge American iron.
100 Kentledge iron.
100 wrought iron turnings.
For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—White rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woolens, 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 3 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

LUMBER—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., at yard in West 30th-st., just below 11th-av., black walnut, whitewood, oak, ash, &c.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

# AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.

Lessee and Manager ........ Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the grand Spectacular Drama of the
SEA OF ICE,
in which the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
has achieved a
POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
the theatre each evening being attended by
FULL AND DISCRIMINATING AUDIENCES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, 1864,
will be presented a grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.
LOUISE DE LASCOURS, afterward OGARITA,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. F. Hagan, Chas. Peters, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

ON MONDAY NEXT

will be introduced the great and celebrated drama by C. W. Tayleure, entitled

EAST LYNNE,

in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will sustain her original characters of

LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
supported by every member of the company.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager ........ Geo. Wood

Twentieth night and last week of the highly successful engagement of the young, beautiful, gifted, the magnificent
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who will this
TUESDAY, Aug. 2,
give her fourteenth representation of
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
After which, condensed into one act,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul the Pet ........ Miss Helen Western.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,
Farewell Benefit
OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
when a bill of
UNEQUALED ATTRACTIVENESS
will be offered.
Seats secured in advance.

# MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,
NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

# MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A horizontal engine, 16 inch cylinder by four feet stroke, in good order, with boilers, pipes, &c. Also, engines of other sizes. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 16x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE — FIFTEEN feet shears and swings thirty inches. Inquire at the coal office, No. 211 East 22d-st. SAM'L LEGGETT.

GREAT FIRE IN WHITBY, C. W.

WHITBY, July 15, 1864.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO., NEW-YORK—*Gentlemen:* I beg to inform you that on the 10th day of June, 1864, I had my premises and contents consumed by fire. I had on my premises one of your Safes, which contained my books and papers. The Safe was one of your new Patent Fire-Proof Safes, purchased through your agent, C. S. Monsell, Esq. It proved to be all you recommend your Safes to be, having underwent more than an ordinary test, as the building was a large three-story brick, and contained a large stock of general merchandise, which added material fuel to the flames. The valuables it contained were preserved in good condition, and it affords me extreme pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. I am, gentlemen, &c., &c.,
T. H. McMILLAN.

We, the undersigned ratepayers of the town of Whitby, bear testimony to the correctness of the above certificate of T. H. McMillan, having been eye-witnesses to the fire and assisted in opening the safe.

I opened the said safe. GEO. BLAKE,
Machinist, Brown & Patterson's, Whitby.
R. J. YARNOLD, Merchant.
J. H. PERRY, County Register.
W. H. HIGGINS, Editor *Chronicle*.
WM. THOMPSON, Saddler.
JACOB BRYAN, Royal Hotel.
MARVIN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES,
No. 265 Broadway.

# FOREIGNERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

## A BRITISH SUBJECT SEEKING RELEASE.

## Interesting View of Military Conscription South.

## THE LAW OF THE CASE.

*From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday, July 30.*

**Confederate States District Court.**

BEFORE JUDGE HALYBURTON.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

In the matter of the application of R. D. OGDEN, *alias* Richard Wesley, for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking to be discharged from Camp Lee, Mr. P. H. AYLETT, in behalf of the War Department, delivered an argument against the discharge of Mr. OGDEN of more than four hours' length.

Mr. AYLETT said that, in the month of November, 1861, the petitioner was engaged by the proprietress of the Richmond Theatre as an actor, and he left Mobile to perform here. Finding him useful in other respects than a mere actor, the character of his employment was somewhat changed, and he was appointed stage manager, without stipulation as to the length of time for which he was to be employed. From November, 1861, until April, 1864, protected by a paper issued by a so-called British Consul, who had no *exequatur* from this Government, which declared that he was a British subject, he escaped the enrolling officer and performed no other military service than that of fighting *Richmond*, in the character of *Richard the Third*, on the baize-covered battle-fields of the theatre. On the first of April, 1864, Capt. COKE, the able and efficient enrolling officer for this Congressional District, enrolled OGDEN as a conscript, and sent him to Camp Lee to perform on a new theatre. Not relishing this compulsory engagement, Mr. OGDEN wrote a letter to Capt. COKE, claiming that he was an undomiciled subject of Great Britain, and that his devotion to the Government of Her Majesty would not permit him to serve any other government. Capt. COKE directed the enrolling officer for the city to look into OGDEN'S case; and that officer, for the purpose of ascertaining the petitioner's *status*, took his own statement under oath, and that of many other persons. This officer reported against the claim of OGDEN as a British subject, and declared him to be a proper conscript. Capt. COKE, in a very lucid opinion, confirmed this decision, and sent the papers to Camp Lee, where the recommendation of the Commander of Conscripts for Virginia was favorable to his discharge as a British subject who had not been domiciled.

Mr. AYLETT then proceeded to argue that, upon the evidence filed in the case, which was free from suspicion, OGDEN'S pretensions to being a British subject had broken down, and it was the duty of the court to declare that he was something more than a mere domiciled foreigner—that he was either a naturalized foreigner or a native born citizen. The vote—the oath in 1861 of fellowship in Mobile, and the suffrage which was sold in Mobile—showing that the highest attribute of citizenship had a pecuniary value in OGDEN'S eyes; estopped him from putting in the claim of being an undomiciled British subject; and if the court should regard OGDEN'S status, as proved by this testimony, there was no occasion for the court's devoting days of labor to the examination of the many profound legal points which had been raised by learned counsel touching OGDEN'S claims as an undomiciled foreigner.

Mr. AYLETT quoted from an act of the provisional Congress to show that the vote of OGDEN was given at a most significant period in the history of the war, immediately after the President's Proclamation ordering off the Yankee non-residents, and about the time that thousands of undomiciled foreigners were flitting like frightened birds before the coming storm. When Yankees were ordered away and sojourning foreigners were packing their duds, OGDEN neither left with the Yankees nor exhibited his British protection papers. He did neither of these things. *He selected that very time to vote and swear that he was a citizen.*

Mr. AYLETT said he was willing to rest his case here, but respect for the high character of the eminent counsel who represented OGDEN required him to consider the case in its other aspects. Points had been maintained and doctrines insisted upon, which, if sustained by the court, would release twenty thousand men from the army to swell the list of able-bodied resident foreigners, who believe that they are a privileged class, set aside as the elect, to grow rich, while our noble soldiers are shedding their blood to protect the very class seeking to avoid service. In this aspect of the case, OGDEN was important, but he should not mix him up with the great questions he designed presently discussing.

The right of the Government to conscribe domiciled foreigners, both by the law of nations as well as by the practice of England, France and the United States, was dwelt upon, and the English Admiralty reports, the decisions of the American Courts, the 14th section of our convention with France in 1798, the correspondence of Mr. MONROE in 1814, a decision by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1794, the correspondence of WEBSTER in 1851, when Secretary of State, in the case of J. S. THRESHER, and the laws of Congress in 1776, and the acts of the Legislatures of a number of States were cited and commented upon by Mr. AYLETT to sustain his argument. The sum and substance of these authorities, argued Mr. AYLETT, is that the Government of the United States from 1776 to 1851, and the courts uniformly maintained and the United States once made battle to defend the position that independently of residence with intention to continue such a residence, independently of taking any oath of allegiance or renouncing any former allegiance, by the public law an alien or stranger born, for so long a time as he continues within the dominions of a foreign Government, owes obedience to the laws of that Government, and may be punished for treason or other crime, and forced to obey all its laws. That every foreigner born, residing in a country, owes to that country allegiance and obedience to its laws as long as he remains in it, as a duty imposed upon him by the mere fact of his residence and the temporary protection which he enjoys, and is as much bound to obey its laws as native subjects are. In the case of the *Angelique*, C. ROBINSON'S Admiralty Reports, the English House of Lords, acting as the highest appellant tribunal, declared that, "By the general law, all foreigners resident within British dominions incurred *all* the obligations of British subjects;" and Judge MAGRATH, in overruling the very objections to the first conscript act, which Gen. RANDOLPH had made to the second (in the case of *ex parte* SPICKEN) had declared that the same principle had been asserted by the British Government in the case of the voluntary engagement of American seamen, and the right to service by that nation had been claimed in the case of aliens, because of their residence. Mr. MONROE'S report, Mr. AYLETT argued to show, proved that such was the practice of all the nations of Europe. Mr. AYLETT then argued at length against the two leading objections made by Gen. RANDOLPH to the second conscript act, which were: First, that Congress had not designed that the second conscript act should apply to domiciled foreigners, because by making them serve for an indefinite time, the right of the domiciled citizen to return to his native country was interfered with, and the *jus avocandi* or right of the Government representing the native domicile, to recall its subjects was disregarded.

Mr. AYLETT regarded the idea that Congress, out of respect for the *jus avocandi*, did not design the enrolment of domiciled foreigners by the provisions of the second act of conscription, as a monstrous one. That antiquated, fossil claim had slumbered undisturbed for ages, and is insisted upon by all nations, and would be regarded by none. He quoted the inevitable PHILIMORE [who seems, with extraordinary impartiality, to furnish everybody with authority for everything,] as declaring the *jus avocandi*, or the right of a nation to recall its citizens from the foreign country in which they are domiciled, as something which no nation would insist, and which, if insisted, would be scouted at. It could not be enforced on land, and when the experiment of enforcing it was tried on the water, in 1812, we devoted two or three years to flogging that antiquated conceit out of Great Britain. It was a piece of antiquated learned lumber, made to look imposing by the ability of learned counsel, but which Congress never bestowed a thought about when the great object was to fill up skeleton regiments, and stretched the conscript drag-net over those who escaped its meshes in 1862. Was it to be presumed that the Congress which repealed the substitute, and put into the army boys of 17 and old men of 50, with a full knowledge of the fact that the courts had decided that domiciled foreigners were liable, would, by subsequent legislation, turn 20,000 able-bodied domiciled foreigners out of the army to speculate and grow rich, while their native born defenders were dying in the trenches. Mr. AYLETT said that a Judge who would so decide would prove to the world that like Rip Van Winkle, he had fallen asleep before the war, and had heard nothing of its exigences, its great battles or startling events, and had waked up from his brief nap in blissful ignorance of what had transpired and was transpiring.

Mr. AYLETT said when a war had commenced, native-born citizens had not the right to leave the country to avoid military service, nor had domiciled foreigners the right to do so unless they left as soon as possible after the commencement of hostilities.

Gen. RANDOLPH, with much excitement of manner and warmth of language, here interrupted the District Attorney, and denied that any nation had the right to retain domiciled foreigners. Such a doctrine was variant from the custom and usage of all Christian nations. The doctrine was not consistent with the law!

Mr. AYLETT said that his position, as he was about to state it when interrupted, was a just, patriotic, legal and Christian one, and that, as he had been interrupted, he would amplify and enlarge upon it. The rule of the Admiralty Courts, in prize cases, was applicable to all domiciled foreigners; war placed all the resident inhabitants of one country at war with all the resident inhabitants of the other. The person as well as the property of every resident foreigner of one belligerent country was treated by the other as if the resident foreigner was a citizen to the manor born. [Learned counsel here cited VATTEL, WHEATON, GROTIUS, PHILLIMORE, &c., &c., at the Judge in support of his position.] If any domiciled foreigner did not wish to be so regarded, he must leave as soon as war was declared. He must not stand upon the order of his going—he must put himself (*in itinere*) in motion at once. Now, what he meant to say was, that if any domiciled foreigner had desired to avoid the consequence of a residence in a belligerent country, (like the Confederate States) he should not have voluntarily remained for three years of the war availing himself of the protection which the laws of that country afforded to accumulate wealth, whilst the citizen and native born solders were defending *his* person and property. When the domiciled foreigner had *thus* remained profiting by a war, which brought death, mutilation and poverty to the native born of that country, he should not be allowed by cowardly flight, to avoid any municipal law, which provided for conscripting able-bodied, stalwart men like OGDEN. They should not be permitted to remain here, "fiddling whilst Rome was burning," claiming the privileges of a sort of "higher law," which protected them from those laws which forced our sons and fathers to the field. He reiterated the declaration that the doctrine which he proclaimed was a just, Christian and patriotic one, and the policy of the Government favored the conscription of all able-bodied resident foreigners, *jis avocandi*, allegiance to country of origin, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. AYLETT then argued that Gen. RANDOLPH'S position, that the second conscript act required conscripts to perform duties which did not strictly pertain to the military service, was untenable. The eighth section, in requiring that "light duty men" should perform the functions of nurses, cooks, &c., did not impose a new class of duties upon our conscripts; but it was intended to make men unfit for field service perform those duties which, under the provisions of the first conscript act, were performed by able-bodied soldiers. That was all the change contemplated, and as a former Secretary of War, no one better knew than Gen. RANDOLPH that there had been always clerks, nurses, cooks, &c., connected with the army, who were soldiers, in its various departments.

Mr. AYLETT concluded his argument by thanking the court for its patient and courteous attention, having spoken from 11½ to 3½ o'clock.

The court then adjourned until Saturday, 11 o'clock, when the argument of the case will be concluded by Mr. LYONS and given to the court for its decision.

# THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

## Spirited Contest at Worcester, Mass.—William's College Wins at Base Ball—The Harvard Sophomores Successful in a Boat-race—Yale Carries off the University Prize.

*From the Boston Journal, July 30.*

The great aquatic contest between Harvard and Yale for the championship and a set of colors, which took place yesterday at Worcester, called together a very large number of students, gymnasts and amateur boatmen. The regatta attracted unusual attention among the college boys from the fact that at the last race, in 1860, Harvard bore off the honors in three races, and it was well known that Yale was prepared to give her opponents a hard pull in her effort to gain the championship. To the graduate, the meeting of the representatives of the different colleges, the cordial greetings of "Chi Psis," "Psi Upsilons," "Alpha Delta Phis" and members of other Greek-letter secret societies, and the friendly rivalry in discussing the comparative merits of the various contestants, were deeply interesting from reminiscences of college life.

A finer looking set of young men rarely congregate in a New-England city or town—as the young ladies of Worcester would no doubt bear willing testimony. The flower of Yale and Harvard assembled, and there were large accessions of representatives from Amherst, Williams, Brown, and other colleges. Many distinguished citizens were present to witness the athletic sports, and they could not fail to be impressed with the character and manly vigor of their successors in scientific, business, political and social prominence.

The entertainment of the students on Thursday evening by the citizens of Worcester, in Horticultural Hall, was perhaps a politic idea to please the fair daughters of the city, and to check the obstreperous vocalization and nocturnal gayety, which so astonished the good people four years ago.

### BASE BALL MATCH.

The first contest yesterday was a match game of base ball between the Sophomores—nine each—of Williams and Harvard, the latter being the challenging party. The game was played upon the Agricultural grounds, about a mile from the city, and was witnessed by only a few hundred people. The New-York game was played, much to the disappointment of many. There can hardly be a youth in any considerable town of New-England who is not more or less familiar with the old-fashioned game of "round" ball, which is so admirably adapted to develop the activity of those who practice it.

The New-York game is less familiar here, and the game yesterday was therefore lacking in the usual interest. The principal points of the New-York game are—that a ball struck out of a line connecting the third and fourth and fourth and first bases is foul, and every man resumes the place he had before the ball was struck; the ball is two or three times heavier than in the Massachusetts game, and is pitched, not thrown, and may be caught on the bound or clear of the ground; the batter stands on the fourth, or home base; no one is "put-out" by touching with the ball, but by placing it on the base while the player is approaching it; and that three individuals are put out before the side is out.

In the Massachusetts game any stroke of the ball is fair; the batter stands between the first and fourth bases; the ball is thrown and caught clear of the ground; a man is "put out" by being hit with the ball; and any man out puts his side out. The Massachusetts game requires more activity. There was not much science displayed yesterday, although some of the playing was very good. The Harvard nine were George A. Flagg, catcher; F. Wright, pitcher; H. B. Parker, short stop: B. Barber, first base; E. D. Greenleaf, second base; —— Tiffany, third base; F. P. Stearn, left field; F. A. Harris, right field; D. P. Abercrombie, centre field.

The Williams nine were Eugene Delano, catcher; H. D. Whitman, pitcher; W. W. Clark, first base; Orrin Day, second do.; W. R. Hallock, third do.; C. H. Wheeler, s. s.; T. W. Davis, l. f.; J. T. Tracy, c. f.; A. O. Whipple, r. f.

*Scorers*—C. A. Durfee, of New-York, for Williams; Arthur Brooks, of Boston, for Harvard. Empire—John A. Lowell, of Boston.

The game commenced at 11½ o'clock, occupied two hours and a-half, and was played in nine innings. At the end of the 5th, 6th and 7th innings, the parties were even. Williams gain five blind innings, and Harvard four. The following is the score:

| WILLIAMS. | Hands Lost. | Runs. | HARVARD. | Hands Lost. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delano | 3 | 1 | Flagg | 3 | 1 |
| Whitman | 4 | 1 | Wright | 1 | 3 |
| Clark | 2 | 1 | Parker | 2 | 1 |
| Day | 3 | 2 | Tiffany | 4 | 0 |
| Hallock | 4 | 0 | Greenleaf | 3 | 1 |
| Wheeler | 2 | 3 | Stearns | 2 | 1 |
| Davis | 5 | 0 | Barker | 3 | 1 |
| Tracy | 1 | 3 | Abercrombie | 3 | 0 |
| Whipple | 3 | 1 | Harris | 4 | 1 |
| Total |  | 12 | Total |  | 9 |

Williams won the game by three runs.

### THE REGATTA.

The scene of the regatta was Lake Quinsigamond, a charming sheet of water about two miles from Worcester. The banks of the pond are well wooded, affording ample shade, and are sufficiently elevated to command an admirable view of the course. Seats had been arranged in favorable positions, and thousands of spectators were gathered, choosing situations from the judge's boat a mile or more along the shore on either side. The Worcester Cornet Band discoursed music at intervals during the races.

The time assigned for the first race was 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, and the road from Worcester was lined for an hour beforehand with everything in the way of vehicular contrivance, grand, moderate, seedy and used up, and the quadrupeds were as numerous and not less varied. Pedestrians approached with hats and coats off, and faces begrimed with dust, and the sides of the lake at the time of the race assumed a very animated and picturesque appearance. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company run extra trains from the city to accommodate the people, and hundreds were emptied from them at a few minutes' walk from the pond.

A short time prior to the race, an Irishman named PATRICK COURTNEY was drowned while swimming in the lake.

### THE SOPHOMORE RACE.

Punctually at the appointed time, the Sophomore crew of Harvard appeared upon the course, the first race being between the Sophomores of Yale and Harvard. The prize was a national flag of silk upon a staff surmounted with a gilt eagle; and a triangular blue silk flag, one side bearing date, "Worcester, July 29, 1864," and the reverse, "College Regatta—*Sophomore*."

The Yale boys appeared to be husbanding their strength, and did not appear until the signal was given. The Harvard boys have been in training about eight weeks, and made a splendid muscular appearance. Their average weight is about 134. They have the reputation of being among the best rowing crews of Harvard, but not so strong as the University crew. The average weight of the Yale boys was about 133. They have been under the careful training of WM. WOOD, of New-York, a professional gymnast, but to the practiced eye were perhaps hardly up to the condition of their competitors. They made a fine show, however, and bid fair to give their opponents warm work.

The style of stroke of Harvard and Yale is different. Harvard pulls a long stroke, bending far back, and with a very quick recover. Yale pulls quicker, and when the oar is at about a right angle with the boat, they bend forward to meet the oar. Both methods have their advocates. It will be remembered that HAMMILL, the champion oarsman of America, pulls a very quick stroke—fifty to the minute. The crews were as follows:

*Harvard '66*—Fred. Crowninsfield (stroke), Edward T. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, S. A. B. Abbott, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney (bow). Costume—white shirts and handkerchiefs, trimmed with red.

*Yales '66*—C. Roosevelt (stroke), A. B. Herrick, J. Pierson, L. D. Bulkley, C. F. Bacon, C. F. Brown (bow). Costume—white shirts trimmed with blue, and blue silk handkerchiefs.

The distance was a mile and a half and repeat. The umpires for both races were: *Harvard*, Richard H. Darby; *Yale*, Wm. Wood. Referee, George W. Bentley, of Worcester.

At 4:13 the word "Go!" was given, Harvard having the outside. The start was splendid—couldn't have been better. Yale started off with quick strokes,—about forty-one a minute—and appeared to gain on every stroke. The Harvard boys pulled more leisurely, but appeared to deviate from the course. As long as the boats were in sight of the judges' boat, Yale appeared to lead. Harvard was seen by glasses to stop for several seconds, when a long distance up the course, and it was feared an accident had happened, but they soon went ahead again. It subsequently appeared that they stopped to fix their cushions. Before the boats came in sight again, the cheering along the shore indicated that one boat was gaining rapidly. Harvard soon appeared, maintaining the long stroke with which they started, and easily won the race. After returning, they rowed up the banks again to receive the congratulations which were cordially bestowed by the ladies and gentlemen. The time was:

Harvard, '66....................19.05
Yale, '66....................20.16

### THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The second and most important race, deciding the championship, followed immediately. The Harvard crew is supposed to comprise the best oarsmen in college. The Yale men were disposed to disparage their representatives, stating that they had not practiced much together, that they had been trained but a short time, that one had an abscess on his finger, &c., &c. The knowing ones, however, quietly took the large odds offered them by those who took the bait. Their trainer said that they were in perfect condition, and that if defeated it would be because their opponents were better men. The boats were from the same builder, JAMES MCKAY, of New-York, and were, as in the former case, both shells, made of Spanish cedar, and were models of beauty and speed.

The average weight of the Harvard boys was about 156,' that of Yale 149, and to the critical eye the surplus flesh of the former counted against their success. Yale did not appear upon the water until the signal was given, while Harvard had been out for half an hour, to the probable disadvantage of the latter. Harvard again had the outside. The distance was a mile and a half and repeat, as in the first race. The crews were:

Harvard—Horatio G. Curtis (stroke,) Robert S. Peabody, Thomas Nelson, John Greenough, Edward C. Perkins, Edwin Farnham, (bow,) Costume—white shirts, red handkerchiefs.

Yale—W. R. Bacon, (stroke,) M. W. Seymour, Louis Stozkoff, E. B. Bennett, E. D. Coffin, Jr., W. W. Scranton, (bow.) Costume—flesh-colored shirts, blue handkerchiefs.

When the word was given both boats started well together. Yale pulled their quick stroke, and Harvard more rapidly than their Sophomore crew had done. The opinion at the start was that Harvard would not make so good time as in the first race. Both boats kept well together apparently, and did not deviate from their route. Yale seemed to be animated with a determination to efface their defeat in the first race, and to achieve a victory. The Harvard Sophomores who had rowed up the lake sought to give renewed spirit to their champions by their quick cheer. When the boats finally disappeared, neither side appeared to have the advantage, and the betting was even. When the boats again came in sight, Yale was ahead, coming right down the course, while Harvard had gone more to one side. Thundering cheers arose on every side as the victors came to the goal. The Yale boat came in handsomely ahead—winning the race and the championship. The time was—

Yale....................19.01
Harvard....................19 43½

It will be noticed that the Sophomore crew of Harvard lacked only four seconds of making the same time as the University boat of Yale. They claim that their delay mentioned above was from ten to fifteen seconds. The best time made by the Old Harvard, 1860, was 18.53 four years ago, on the same course, when she gained the honors that now go to Yale.

The sun yesterday was clouded, the wind not appreciable, and the chances apparently equal. Harvard will no doubt yield gracefully to the decree of fate.

# Major-Gen. McPherson.

The *Evening Post* publishes from a Southwestern correspondent the following tribute to the memory of Gen. MCPHERSON:

"Another of our best and bravest has fallen—another head lies low in the dust—another soul thrust from mortal habitations to drift out upon the ocean of eternity. There are many whose hearts will ache for the loss, whose eyes will drop tears of anguish over his terrible death! In this I feel I am not alone, though the news may have come to no one with more saddening force than to myself. He was one of my best and dearest friends, but I feel that I can still offer this impartial tribute to his memory. Those who know him best will unite in saying I have but done him justice in speaking so warmly of what he was while living.

One of the first to serve our country when she called her sons to take up arms, he has since labored most faithfully, as the record of the war will show. By his own merits he rose rapidly to a Major-Generalship in the regular army, and I believe no man that ever lived was more deserving of the enviable position he occupied. Frank, manly, generous, earnest, truthful, kind; these were his chief characteristics. To a trust imposed in him he would have been faithful unto death. That he was brave, all know; and perhaps I, better than any other, understood how entirely he was devoted to his country, for it was the chief subject of a hundred conversations we have had together. He was a man of fine intellect—cultivated and refined. His conversational and social powers were remarkable. I have known him to charm an entire circle in social meetings, leaving them without any design except to listen; and this was done with a childlike naturalness and ease seldom found in one so universally a favorite as himself. The chief charm of his presence was that pleasant frank naturalness of manner, which was at the same time so pure and delicate, so free from familiarity and pedantry.

Of others he was always ready to say a kind and friendly word. In a late letter to myself, written just before the battle of Atlanta, he speaks of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN most beautifully, eulogizing both most highly, at the same time distinguishing them by their peculiar characteristics. He says of GRANT:

'Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, I regard as one of the most remarkable men of our country. Without aspiring to be a genius, or possessing those characteristics which impress one forcibly at first sight, his sterling good sense, calm judgment and persistency of purpose more than compensate for those dashing, brilliant qualities which are apt to captivate at a first glance. To know and appreciate Gen. GRANT fully, one ought to be a member of his military family.

Though possessing a remarkable reticence as far as military operations are concerned, he is frank and affable, converses well, and has a peculiarly retentive memory. When not oppressed with the cares of his position, he is very fond of talking, telling anecdotes, &c.

His purity of character is unimpeachable, and his patriotism of the most exalted kind. He is generous to a fault, humane and true, and a steadfast friend to those whom he deems worthy of his confidence, and can always be relied upon in case of emergency.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is what might be called a brilliant man, possessing a broad and comprehensive intellect. A rapid thinker and ready writer, fertile in his resources and untiring in his exertions, he possesses those characteristics which forcibly impress you at first sight. He has mingled largely with the world, and has tried various professions—has read and reflected much, and having a remarkably retentive memory is well-informed on most subjects which come within the scope of human thought. He is of a much more excitable temperament that Gen. GRANT, and more apt to be swayed by impulses—though his judgment is not so cool and reliable. In other words, though a more brilliant man, he does not possess that sterling *good common sense* which pre-eminently distinguishes Gen. GRANT.

He is, however, a most brave and generous man, thoroughly in earnest and ready to sacrifice everything for the good of his country. He is a true friend and thoroughly unselfish; and there are no better men—or few, at least—than Gen. SHERMAN.'

These sentiments, coming from him thus frankly, have at this time a peculiar interest for the friends who knew his qualities of judgment as well as he knew GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S. They were given by request, and I am assured are the true sentiments of his heart—a heart full of warm and friendly impulses. He speaks of others with less warmth, but at the same time, while painting the true portrait of the man, tries to excuse his faults with a truly generous and Christian-like spirit.

In matters of personal interest he ever betrayed a profound reliance upon a higher power, and spoke of nothing with the rash confidence of the unthinking. He was always mindful of his own helplessness, and calculated upon that only which God might vouchsafe to him. His habits were those of a Christian, and I have heard him express a fearlessness of death which indicated a readiness to meet the summons if it should come. In answer to a request of mine to tell me all the war news, he said, lately: 'I cannot tell you all now; but if God spares my life, when our dear country is safe, and needs me no more, I will sit down by your side, and tell you of all that I have experienced, by word of mouth. Yet I count upon nothing, except through His will; and it may be that I shall fall in this campaign. If I should, it will be in the foremost ranks, striving heart and soul to do my duty, so that neither you, my best friend, nor I, shall ever have reason to blush with shame when we look back upon these times.'

Alas! my gallant, noble friend, thou hast fallen, and to-day art sleeping the last sleep with the many thousands who have gone before thee to the spirit land. No more will thy firm, true, manly voice ring out amid the din of battle, leading thy soldiers on to victory; no more will thy lips breathe words to strengthen and cheer them when the work is done. Now the worn, and weary and suffering, who looked up to thee for commendation as a reward of bravery and duty well done, will bow their heads in sorrow and bitterness of heart, knowing the source from which it sprang is no more, except in memory. Closed the eyes, mute the lips, still the heart, and forever hidden from sight all of him who was so beloved by the many. But let the remembrance of his fate nerve your arms to strike a deadlier blow, and forever crush the source of evil in our land. His blood calls for vengeance, and that vengeance will never be complete until the last traitor is swept from American soil."

# THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

## Admiral Farragut's Fleet—Blockade-Runners.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from the blockading squadron off Mobile, July 10, says:

"The fleet now lying off Mobile is certainly the finest our country has ever had the pleasure of boasting of, and, with the exceptions of iron-clads, is now ready to perform any duty that may be assigned it. The latter effect, I am happy to say, is during the present week to be remedied by the arrival of the *Manhattan*. She is now at Pensacola coaling. It will, no doubt, be a welcome sight to many, as the *Tennessee*, (rebel ram,) Admiral BUCHANAN'S flag-ship, has, as if to tantalize the whole fleet, been anchored in full sight outside the fort (Morgan,) but protected by the obstructions.

Our fleet now consists of the

|  | Guns. |  | Guns |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford, (flagship) | 20 | Kennebec | 5 |
| Richmond | 18 | Pinola | 4 |
| Brooklyn | 24 | Itasca | 4 |
| Monongahela | 12 | Pembina | 6 |
| Lackawanna | 14 | Penguin | 7 |
| Oneida | 10 | Tennessee | 5 |
| Metacomet | 10 | Conemaugh | 9 |
| Genesee | 8 | Ossipee | 13 |
| Sebago | 10 | Galena | 14 |
| Port Royal | 8 |  |  |

*Cowslip, Phillipi, Glascon, Jasmine, Buckthorn*, tugs.

Last Spring several monitors—the *Onondaga, Canonicus* and *Tecumseh*—were ordered to the West Gulf Squadron, but upon their arrival at Fortress Monroe were ordered up the James River. The consequence is that nothing of any note has occurred to break the dull monotony of a life on blockade thus far this season. The *Hartford* goes to Pensacola for coal during the week, and in the meantime the Admiral transfers his flag to the *Tennessee*.

Blockade running still continues, but the 'rebs' must think it at a money-losing business, for during the past month one large steamer has been captured and the other night another was chased ashore. An incessant bombardment was kept up upon her on the 4th and 5th. During the night of the 5th, she was burned by an expedition sent out for that purpose. I enclose you the order from the Admiral concerning the affair. We had a visit from Gens. CANBY, SICKLES and GRANGER last Friday—after a consultation with the Admiral, they returned to New-Orleans the same evening.

It is occasionally that we have fleet-sailing, but with that exception the larger class of vessels, such as the *Hartford*, seldom get under way. They are anchored in and guard the main ship channel, whilst vessels drawing less water blockade the smaller ones. The rebel ram, of which we have seen so much, but destined to see more, is considered by those who have seen the *Atlanta* to be just such another vessel, and probably she will meet with just such another defeat."

## Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening, having left Gen. Grant's headquarters on Saturday evening. His information is confirmatory of the main part of the news respecting the repulses published yesterday afternoon. Our loss is represented by him to be much smaller than the published statement.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States; Capt. Glynn, U. S. N.; R. Kennicutt, Chicago, and James O. Snelden, Geneva, are at the Brevoort House.

Gens. A. J. Hamilton and George J. Stannard, and Capt. Leonard, U. S. Army; Hon. W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington; George B. Ely, H. Witt and A. Stone, Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Judge Campbell, Kentucky, and H. Sanford, Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John Law, Indiana, and Dr. L. Wheeler, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

## Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| $45,000 Amer. Gold... 257 | 100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 110⅞ |
| 2800 Erie Railway... 111¾ | 200 Chic. & N. W...b3 54¾ |
| 500 do..........b3 111⅜ | 300 do.......... 54¾ |
| 200 do..........b4 111⅜ | 400 do.......... 55 |
| 100 Hud. Riv. R....... 127¾ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C.... 113 |
| 50 do.......... 127½ | 100 Cumb. Coal Co..s3 69¾ |
| 100 Mich. Cen. R....... 137 | 200 Quick. M. Co.... 78⅜ |
| 100 M. S. & N.I.R.... 88 | 200 Mar. Min. Co..... 45⅜ |
| 100 Ill. Cen. R....... 127¾ |  |

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the age as not to have used that popular gem for the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest druggist, and get a bottle. You will never regret it.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FOR $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PYSCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon sets... 6 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 36 | Gov. Island.. 8 25 | Hell Gate... 9 47

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 1.

## Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Barks Holfden, (Norw.,) Ponnesen, Havre, Holmboe & Balchen; Lightfoot, (Br.,) Loud, Sydney, N. S., M. Ford; Gazelle Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Nerida, (Br.,) Gough, Queenstown, Edmiston Bros.; M. K. Lockhart, Lockhart, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolff; Centenary, (Br.,) Chipman, London, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Giovanni, (Ital.,) Luigi, Bristol, T. Manara & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Harris, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Ida M. Conway, McClellan, Cow Bay, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Edgun, (Dan.,) Schmidt, Londonderry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Die Zuer Bruder, (Aus.,) Kropich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Brisk, (Br.,) Rohl, Havana, F. F. Phillips: E. A. Reed, O'Donnell, San Juan, Nic., F. Morris; Janet Kedston, (Br.,) Burgess, Kingston, Jam., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Richard Hill, Huise, Dartmouth, N. S., H. S. Rackett & Son.

## Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Weybosset, Parish, Point Lookout 36 hours, with 650 rebel prisoners, and a guard of 100 men from the 11th Veteran Reserve Corps, under command of Samuel Car, Captain of 20th Reserve; Wm. Provost, First Lieutenant of 11th Reserve, and F. A. Young, First Lieutenant of 20th Reserve.

U. S. steam transport City of Hudson, Martin, Fortress Monroe July 31, at 1 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Alida, Lenny, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co

Ship John Clark, (of Baltimore,) Letournau, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. and 306 passengers to master. July 15, lat. 43 43, lon. 49 17, passed several icebergs. June 14, John Collins, seaman, jumped overboard, and was lost.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. and 275 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Have had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Wild Horse, Benton, Matanzas, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Accasta, Banks, Algoa Bay 67 ds., with wool. Put in for orders.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Louis, (Brem.,) Meyer, Iquique 85 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall 17 ds., with rubber, etc., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Edwin, Sherman, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Hattie Wheeler, Farr, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Altavala, Reed, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Thomas Ascencio.

Brig Golden Lead, Payson, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig S. E. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Hoffses, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Martha Jane, Corbett, Hillsboro, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Alamo, Steele, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel McPhee, (of Harwich,) Wickson, Port Maria, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood, etc., to J. Leaycraft. July 29, lat. 34 10, lon. 73 47, picked up a bale of cotton—no marks. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Chester, Sandy Hill, Md., 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Henry Brown, Lachum, Chincoteague 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Evelina, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Whitesides, St. Salvador 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas.

Schr. Victory, (of Nassau,) Pinder, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to James Douglas.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Prime, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. Saulsbury, Robbins, Boston.
Schr. Amazon, Chase, Wareham, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Keren, Happuck, Kelley, Gloucester.
Schr. H. W. Morse, Gardner, Taunton.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Corvo, Holbrook, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.
Schr. Nath. Holmes, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Merrill, Boston.
Schr. James Barber, Renwick, Hartford.
Schr. Abby Weld, Hutchings, Norwich.
Schr. Fannie Hanver, Bivvard, Providence.
Schr. Thatcher Taylor, Loring, Quincey.
Schr. Chas. Cooper, Snow, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Boston.
Schr. C. Dovering, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. C. Frances, Lord, Stamford.
Schr. F. Pierce, Doolittle, New-Haven.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Graves, Boston.
Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. Crusade, Wickson, Providence.
Schr. E. C. Scranton, Stapleton, Providence.
Schr. Rainbow, Fletcher, Fall River.
Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, New-Bedford.
Schr. Rhode Island, Curtis, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. United, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Three Brothers, Tooker, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. P. Merwin, Matthews, Norfolk 2 ds., with wood.

Sloop Swallow, Parker, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with resin to Navy Department.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., and light.

## Sailed.

July 31—Steamers Blackstone, New-Jersey, Thames.

Ships D. H. Watgen, Erie.

Barks Hermann & Mollie, Ella Adelle, New-York, St. Bernhard.

Brigs Conquerall, J. B. Elliott.

Schooners Matilda, Herschell, Adrian, Caroline & Cornelia, Bergen, E. B. Endicott, S. N. Smith, Buena Vista, Corbula, James W. Lawrence.

## Miscellaneous.

The New-York and Sandy Hook pilot-boats W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, and the John D. Jones, No. 15, have been chartered by the Government for three months, for business at Port Royal.

## Spoken, &c.

Lady Milne—Br. bark, Corvan, from New-York for Queenstown, July 20, lat. 40, lon. 50.

Morant—bark, of New-York, July 17, lat. 29, lon. 67 28.

## Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Arr. brig Aquidneck, Barley, Matamoras; schr. Thomas Ellis, New-York.

Also arr. brig Elvira, from Philadelphia; schrs. Roxanna, from Nassau; Lizzie, from New-York; Juno, from do.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1—Arr. brig Lydia, (Swed.,) Wilson, Rio de Janeiro; schr. M. G. Farr, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 29—Arr. bark Persia, (Br.,) Cord, from Schooner Bound, C. B., for New-York; brig Nellie Hewett, Bucklin, Cow Bay, C. B., for do; schr. Mindoro, from Miragoane for Boston; brig Almore, for Boston; schrs. Rowanna, Merritt, Nassau, for Boston; C. W. Tibbetts, (3-masted,) Dealing, Georgetown; Maul, Melliville, N. J., for do.

Sld. brig Relief; schrs. Charles Moore, Julia & Mary, S. H. Sharp, Louisa, A. Johnson, D. H. Baldwin, Advance, Seven Sisters, Balos, Geo. W. Whister, Jr., Malabar, Melrose, Rockingham, Leanora, Elizabeth Segar, Annie Fowler and Sarah.

July 30—Arr. brig S. Small, Loring, South Amboy, for Thomaston, Me.; schrs. Boundary, Johnson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Marietta Hall, Rockland, for New-York; Warrenton, Chase, Ellsworth; Enterprise, (Br.;) J. H. Scammell, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., for do.; Francisco, Kilby, Bangor, for Millville, N. J.

Sld. bark Persia, (Br.;) brig Nellie Hewett; schrs. Princess Annie, Westbrook, Madagascar, Susan & Mary, E. S. Talbot, Albion, W. A. Dubosey, Charm, M. H. Gould, Harriet Smith, Counselor, Marietta, Warrenton, Enterprise, (Br.,) J. H. Scammell, Francisco.

8 A. M., wind light from N. E. In port, brig S. Small; schrs. William Tibbetts, Mindoro, Roxana, Alvira and Boundary.

PORTLAND, July 30—Arr. bark S. L. Bryant, Lane, Sagua. Cld. brig Castilian, Hargenbrook, Matanzas.

July 31—Arr. brigs Wenonah, Groffins, Elizabethport; Young Republic, Libby, Boston; schrs. Emma Oaks, Brown, Rondout; Martha Hall, Stacey, from ——.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—Arr. bark Wm. Van Name, Cook, Port Royal. At Quarantine, bark Gan Eden, Ried, from Sagua; brigs R. Smith, Sollon, from Genoa; Lillian, Swasey, from Matanzas.

## Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., July 8, barks Emily and Eda Colson, for New-York in 8 ds.; Winifred, Wilkins, from New-York, dischg.

At Cow Bay, C. B., July 16, brig James Maloney, for New-York next day.

HUBBELS GOLDEN BITTERS
DISTRIBUTE HEALTH
AS
HEALTH & EFFORT
gather
WEALTH.

THEY INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN,

and create a healthy appetite. They will alleviate the pangs of Dyspepsia, and overcome the effect of Dissipation; and, for general Feebleness and Languor, they are considered to be the most reliable remedy of the present age.

In families they are almost an indispensable article. They may be taken by the old and young—male and female, without regard to diet or time of day.

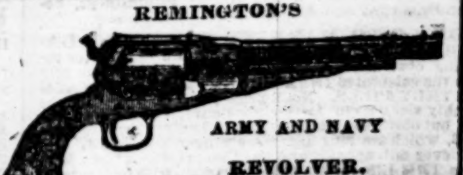
TO LADIES

We particularly recommend them, and especially for those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and PROSTRATION.

☞ This tonic is no humbug, but is in fact the best in the world.

Central Depot, American Express Building, No. 55 Hudson-st., New-York.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 756 BROADWAY.—CARD.—In consequence of the short notice given of the discontinuance of the low charges, and in order that all may avail themselves of them, it is announced that the time for the reception of pupils at the half prices has been extended. Students entering their names now will have four months to complete their lessons.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

FOR THE NATION!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
AND ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
STOMACH AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "CO
COUGH BALSAM."

Dyspepsia is not only the sure forrunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has well been called the nation's scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages than from all other ailments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants:

*Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nausea at Stomach, and General Debility of the Whole System,*

refusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all diseases, we HAVE PREPARED

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

And we pledge our reputation upon our statement when we say it will

POSITIVELY CURE THE WORST OF YOU.

Not in a year—not in a month—nor in a week—but you shall see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Graham bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the leastwise hearty—first, because the Doctor ordered the plainest food, and secondly, for fear of the distress it causes—rising and souring on your stomach, we say sit down to your dinner, eat as hearty a meal as you wish, and as soon as the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspoonful of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

AND IT WILL

RELIEVE YOU INSTANTANEOUSLY!

Thus enabling you, by hearty eating and the use of the Cure after each meal, (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach,) you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digest and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sat down to in your healthiest hours, and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon your showing that our statement is not correct.

The medicine is powerful but harmless, and whilst a single teaspoonful will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is entirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of disease that have their origin in a disordered stomach and Bowels, are dispelled in the same instantaneous way, by the use of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

*Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery Vomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Want of Appetite,*

will not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It removes the Disease by removing the cause, not like Alcholic Bitters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by their exhilarating effect.

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place use a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition and set in motion the entire human mechanism in perfect harmony and upon principles synonymous with well defined physiological laws. That such will be the effect of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

immediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as men of honor—our reputations as Pharmaceutists—our favorable acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used according to our directions, which may be found with each bottle.

We add below some testimonials from our neighbors and townsmen, to which we ask your careful attention.

TESTIMONIALS.

*From the Pastor of the Methodist E. Church, Madison, Conn.*

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church.

MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

*A Voice from Home through our City Papers.*

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one ounce has enabled me to eat anything I please, without pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longer need it.

PALMIRA LYMAN.

MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.

PHILANDER LEWIS.

MR. COE: The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gave me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can eat pine-apple short cake or anything else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief it affords is instantaneous.

JANE A. LOWREY.

NEW-HAVEN, June 18, 1864.

Those who know my constitution, what my condition has been for the last thirty years, will believe with me that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to eat anything I please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the medicine. It relieved me in an instant when I was in great pain. My whole system is being strengthened by its use.

ANN E. BAGGOTT.

NEW-HAVEN, June 29, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly deranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sitting by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle saying, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five minutes my trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the stomach, and what I have learned of it since, I think it must be an excellent remedy for sea-sickness and dyspepsia.

MRS. SAMUEL FIELD.

MADISON, June 30, 1864.

NEW-HAVEN, June 28, 1864.

MESSRS. C. G. CLARK & CO.—*Gentlemen*: I desire to make known the almost instantaneous effects of "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," in cases of *cholera morbus*. I had been for twenty-four hours purging at the stomach and bowels, every fifteen minutes. I went into your drug-store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a good remedy for dysentery. My pallid face and my weakness at once attracted the attention of the clerk in charge, and he asked me at once "what is the matter?" I replied: "I have been for twenty-four hours vomiting and purging, and I am unable to stand or walk from weakness, and this deadly sickness at my stomach completely prostrates me." He produced a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, saying, "take a large swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another after dinner."

From the moment I took that first dose of the medicine my sickness at stomach was all gone—its effect was instantaneous. In an hour I ate my dinner with as good a relish as ever hungry man partook, (as I was well cleared out of food,) and followed by a teaspoonful of cure. I have not suffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy.

Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that I could hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and I desire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole world may avail themselves of its use. Like bread, it should find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one should go away from home without a bottle of it in his pocket, or where it could be quickly made available.

Truly yours, GEO. L. DRAKE.

ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE.

NEW-HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

MR. COE—*Sir*: Having been troubled with the dyspepsia for some eight or twelve months, I have taken the usual kinds of medicines, which have done me no good. I saw your advertisement of a medicine to cure the dyspepsia. I have tried it and found it to be THE Medicine. The first 15 drops (the 7th of June,) that I took, relieved me in one minute. I have taken it three or four times, but have had no distressing feeling in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; although before, I could not eat a meal, and sometimes no more than three or four mouthfulls, without distressing me. Respectfully,

J. F. WOODRUFF.

NEW-HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

MR. COE—*Dear Sir*: The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine I received from you, gave instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to-day, one to-morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to eat without taking anything at all. My case was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cured, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dose was a teaspoonful.

ELLEN S. ALLEN.

Sold by druggists in City and country, everywhere.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

Orders by mail, from either dealers or consumers, promptly attended to.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, New-Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

NOTE.—Females enceinte will find this a splendid antidote for NAUSEA AT STOMACH, and all indisposition peculiar to the situation.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Agents.

I have the above preparation for sale in large or small quantities. Also, COE'S COUGH BALSAM and LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

H. B. HELMBOLD.
Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.